

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

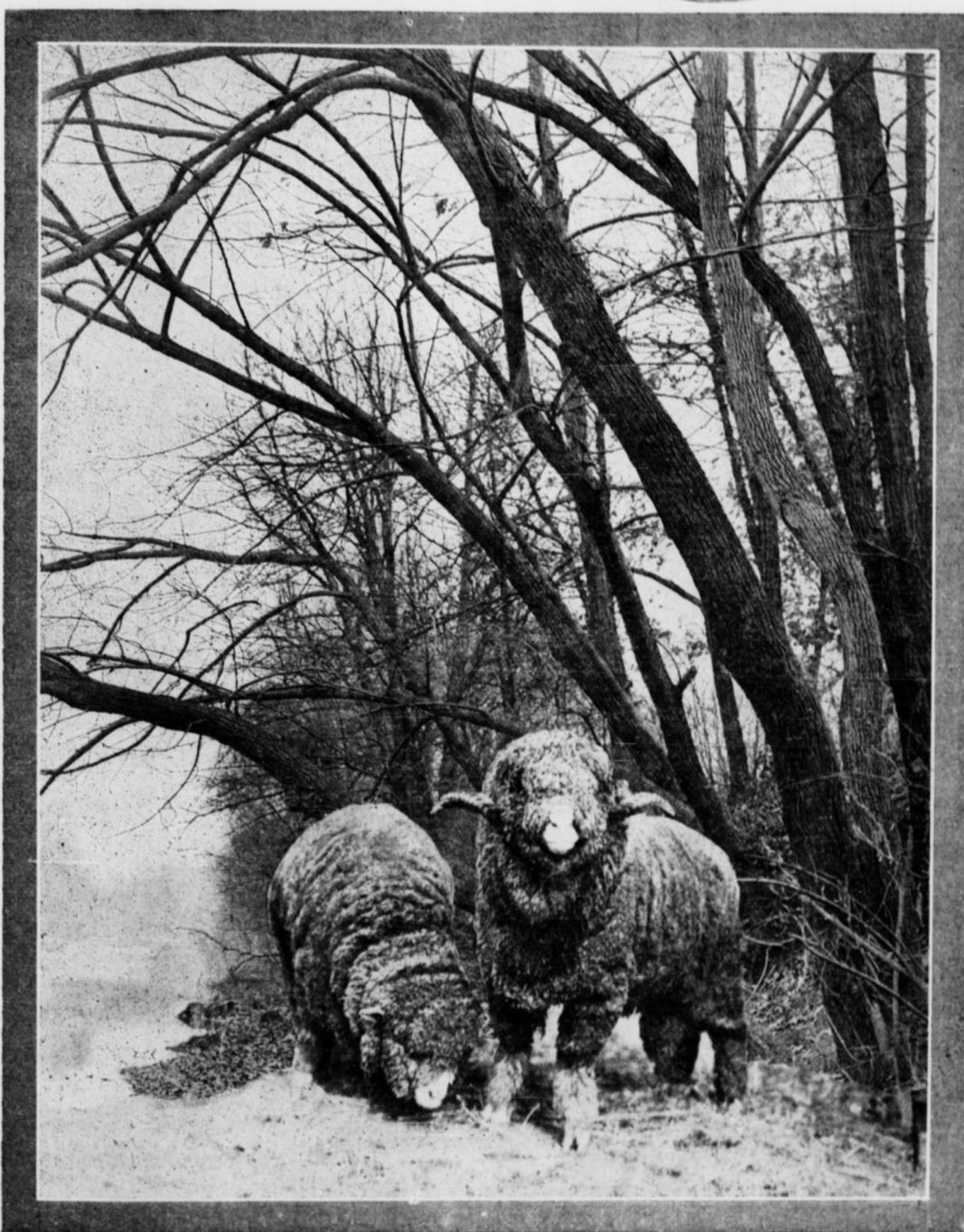
Circulation over 78,000

LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

PR 1 1926

March 24, 1926



WHERE THE MAPLES LINE THE RIVER

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

The World's Greatest remedy for kidney ailments ≈

GIN PILLS

50¢ AT ALL DRUGGISTS

Registered Seed Grain

FOR SALE AT

**Alberta Government Cleaning Plant
EDMONTON, ALBERTA**

Price List for Seed Grain MARQUIS WHEAT

For 2nd generation	\$2.50 per bus.
For 3rd generation	2.00 "
For Extra No. 1, 2nd generation	2.30 "
For Extra No. 1, 3rd generation	1.75 "

Wheat Sacks 24c each extra

VICTORY AND BANNER OATS

The following are the exact prices for Oats which will hold for the season:

1st generation	\$2.00 per bus.
2nd generation	1.25 "
3rd generation	.90 "
Extra No. 1, 2nd generation	.90 "
Extra No. 1, 3rd generation	.80 "
Commercial	.60 "

Oats Sacks 22c each extra

Wheat is put up in two-bushel sacks, and Oats in three-bushel sacks.

All Prices are f.o.b. Cleaning Plant, Edmonton

Save Money by Choosing the **MASON & RISCH PIANO** Famous for its rich tone and lasting qualities

THE money you pay for the Mason & Risch Piano buys you the finest value obtainable in pianos. We sell direct from our factory to your home at the factory price. There is no dealer's profit—you save it in actual cash. We guarantee satisfaction. Write for free style catalog.

Our Easy Terms place the Mason & Risch within the reach of every home.



Sample Bargain from our Exchange Department:
One Bell Piano, Mahogany case - Price \$265

Mason & Risch Limited

344 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Also at Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson and Vancouver

Send us your order for Victor Records. We have a reputation for good service.

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Alberta

Beet Growers Meet

Arthur Dahl was elected president, and W. H. Spaekman, vice-president, of the Alberta Co-operative Beet Growers, at their annual meeting in Raymond last month. Resolutions were passed asking the Canadian Sugar Factories, Limited, for the same contract that is in effect in the Utah and Idaho territory; instructing the executive to investigate the feasibility of an individual saccharine test for growers; authorizing a collection of two cents a ton from growers, one and one-half cents to be allotted to the central organization; asking the C.P.R. to reduce freight rates; and petitioning the provincial government to retain the services of O. S. Longman.

Hold Old-time Dance

A whist drive and old-time dance, held recently by Rosyth U.F.W.A. local, netted the sum of \$20. A donation of \$5.00 was made to the Salvation Army Rescue Home in Calgary.

Successful Sale of Work

A sale of work by Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A. local realized over \$90. Besides the articles of plain and fancy sewing, there was a bran tub, and a stall of home-made candy and canned goods.

Saskatchewan

Stone Local Revives

J. P. Fernquist, former secretary of the Stone G.G.A., wanted either a revival or a funeral. E. Cooke, director of District No. 14, and M. McLachlan, former director, paid the local a visit on February 26, and the result is a revival. Sixty men, women and children turned out to the meeting, and joined heartily in community singing, that great healer of sores. Mr. Cooke talked about the recent convention, and Mr. McLachlan told them of the need of the biggest organization the farmers have ever had. Clarence Bonfay, chairman of the meeting, launched an appeal for members, and 26 immediately responded and paid up. Many others were not prepared for such drastic action, but promised to take the plunge at the next meeting. Which already places Stone ahead of 1925.

One of our local secretaries complains that although Russian thistle is spreading rapidly in his district, the municipality is not taking any action.

The Noxious Weeds Act provides that it is the duty of the municipality to appoint an inspector before March 1 of each year, and if they fail to do so, they are each liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$25. If any others of our locals have cause for complaint in respect to this matter, we would advise them to bring the delinquency of the council to the attention of the Weeds Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Regina, who, we have no doubt, would see that the complaint would have attention.

Frank Sinkler, of Crichton, recently announced his intention to organize a local at that point, to take the place of the defunct Andersonville local, and, like the man who went to get married, he has "been and gone and done it." The new Crichton local started business with 10 members; but it is not going to stop there, for Mr. Sinkler has added a postscript, "will have more soon." Nothing problematical about that; it is as good as done, because Mr. Sinkler says so. C. B. Oliver is president of the new local, G. H. Fenn, vice-president, and Frank Sinkler, secretary.

Manitoba

Springfield branch of the U.F.M. celebrated its sixteenth anniversary by a grand concert held in the Community Hall, Oakbank, on March 5, Rev. W. M. Turnbull, occupying the

chair. The evening was most unfavorable, owing to weather and road conditions, yet the building was packed to its limits. A very full and varied program had been carefully prepared and was largely sustained by the younger members. The Oakbank orchestra played several selections. Instrumentals were played by Gertie Kruger and Belle Smythe, solos sung by Elsie and Hugo Hagemier, and Mary McCullough, and a duet by R. Lamin and W. Speer. A very amusing sketch, entitled, Pa and Ma Jazz Babies, was put on under the leadership of Jackie Currie, and readings by Zetta Beattie, Alf, Butland and G. Beattie were much enjoyed, also stories by J. Riffington. The main item of the evening was the play, The Minister's Bride, put on by the Cornwall section of the local, the names of those taking part being: Reg. Lamin, M. Tomlinson, G. Speer, S. Kainke, P. Kainke, L. Speer, E. Speer, L. Holland, M. Holland, J. Holland, Mrs. Lamin, W. Edmonds, W. Speer, O. Speer, W. Speer. Refreshments were next served and with the singing of Auld Lang Syne, a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

Roderick McKenzie Memorial

At the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held in Brandon, in January, it was unanimously decided to establish a scholarship, probably in the Manitoba Agricultural College as a memorial to the late Roderick McKenzie, one of the fathers of the grain growers' movement, and one of the most faithful workers in the cause of the organized farmers. A committee was named to take charge of the project comprising the following members: J. M. Allen, chairman; Peter Wright, G. F. Chipman, A. J. M. Poole, Thomas Wood, W. R. Wood, Miss Mabel E.



Roderick McKenzie

Finch, secretary. The committee have proceeded with their work and have issued a letter to the various locals of the U.F.M. throughout the province of Manitoba, which reads as follows:

"The late Roderick McKenzie was one of the staunchest and most faithful pioneers of the farmer movement. One of the founders of the Grain Growers' Association, the Grain Growers' Grain Company, The Grain Growers' Guide and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, he served each of them in turn in executive capacities and did outstanding work right down to the time when his powers began to fail with advancing age."

"It has been felt that as an association we should take practical steps to perpetuate his memory, and it was decided by the recent convention to establish a scholarship which from year to year in perpetuity will help some

Continued on Page 26

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year; \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

Saskatchewan's New Premier

James Garfield Gardiner, Saskatchewan's new premier, was born on a farm near Kirkton, Ontario, November 30, 1883. He came to Manitoba on a harvest excursion in 1901, to work on his uncle's farm at Clearwater, Manitoba, and in



Hon. J. G. Gardiner
Saskatchewan's new premier

the winter months worked for his board and attended high school.

After completing his high school course, Mr. Gardiner came to Saskatchewan with a second class teacher's certificate, in August, 1904. Mr. Gardiner's first school was at Alpha, about 30 miles from the nearest railway, south-west from Wolseley. The following year he attended the spring term of the Regina Normal school, and, after teaching for a year and a half, entered Manitoba College, securing his B.A. degree with honors in 1911. His outstanding achievements in college were on the platform. He had the distinction of winning the gold medal for oratory from all comers, and on two occasions was given a full hundred per cent. by a judge chosen by the opposing side in a debate. In his first year he led the Manitoba University international debating team against North Dakota.

When Mr. Gardiner left college, he became principal of the Lemburg Continuation School, but his natural inclination for public life was so strong that in 1913 he accepted the Liberal nomination for North Qu'Appelle, was elected, and in the 13 years that he has been in the legislature has won five elections, two by acclamation. Mr. Gardiner was taken into the Dunning government in the spring of 1922, as minister of highways and minister in charge of the Bureau of Labor and Industries. He gave up his principality on entering the political field and owns and operates a half-section farm close to Lemburg.

The Guide Family Increases

R. D. Colquette returns to The Guide. This is an announcement which will evoke satisfaction on the part of many old Guide readers, who remember Mr. Colquette's great services to the cause of agricultural co-operation when this paper was its only mouthpiece in the prairie provinces.

Mr. Colquette was born on an On-

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XIX. MARCH 24, 1926 No. 12



Equal Rights to all and
Special Privileges
to None.

R. D. COLQUETTE
P. M. ABEL
AMY J. ROE
Associate Editors

ADVERTISING RATES
Commercial Display 60¢ per agate line
Livestock Display 40¢ per agate line

Livestock Display Classified \$6.75 per inch
Classified (See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Drafts

THIS Bank issues drafts
which are payable wherever men trade or travel.

OUR service is known and used from the busy centres of commerce to the very frontiers of civilization.

35

**THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE**

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000

Reserve Fund \$20,000,000

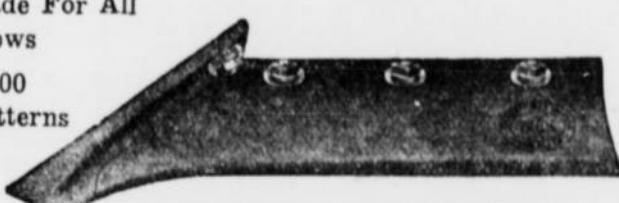


CRESCEANT

**THE SHARE THAT SATISFIES**

Made For All
Plows
1,500
Patterns

Crucible
or
Genuine
Soft
Centre
Steel



**For Every Plow
For Every Soil**

CRESCENT SERVICE

IN

**Supply and Satisfaction
IS YOURS
When You Buy**

Crescent Plow Shares

From Your
**HARDWARE OR IMPLEMENT
DEALER OR BLACKSMITH**

For Quick Results---Sell with a *Classified Ad.*



R. D. Colquette
The Guide's new associate editor

of this work with 80,000 students already won to his cause.

Elliott, a Farmer

Hon. John Campbell Elliott, K.C., the new minister of labor in the King government, was born on a farm in Middlesex County, in 1872. He stayed on the farm until he was 18. Taking up the study of law, he was called to the Bar in 1898. He sat in the Ontario

Another Booklet for Farmers

IN pursuance of its policy of friendly co-operation with the farming interests of this country, the Bank of Montreal is now issuing a new text book for farmers, entitled "Hogs for Pork and Profit." The booklet is a practical guide to the breeding and feeding of pigs, and its value is greatly increased by photographs illustrating every point that is made. A copy may be obtained without charge, on application at our nearest Branch.

Previous booklets distributed by the Bank are—

"Diversified Farming"

"The Cow, the Mother of Prosperity"

"Poultry for the Farm and Home"

The Bank has distributed tens of thousands of these booklets throughout Canada, and numerous farmers have expressed their appreciation to our local Managers.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$750,000,000

"Cherry-Ripe"

Certainly you can grow these Cherry Plums!

Just think of it—tree fruit the next year after planting. Watch the children take a new interest in the farm. Think of the pies, preserves and fresh fruit—why shouldn't you enjoy a feast of these luscious plums?

Of all the improved varieties of plums, Sapa and Opata (Prof. Hansen's famous hybrids) give the best results. One of each must be planted in the same garden, otherwise neither one will fruit.

Why not plant two, or better still, four trees this spring? We will send, Free and Postpaid, one each Sapa and Opata Plum tree to any person who will collect and send in a \$2.00 subscription to The Guide, new or renewal (not your own). For \$3.00 in subscriptions The Guide will send two Sapa and two Opata plum trees Free and Postpaid.

Our subscription rates are \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years and \$3.00 for five years. You can depend upon getting the best of stock. You can easily "rustle" one or two subscriptions in a few minutes of spare time. Better make a start today—and send the order to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

legislature as member for West Middlesex for 11 years. In 1920, he was solicitor for the Drury government. The new cabinet minister is also an experienced farmer and stock breeder, and is always well informed on agricultural matters. He bought farm land in Saskatchewan, in 1908. In 1910, he acquired his first farm in Alberta. In the West, he has harvested over 1,000 acres of wheat in a year, fed pigs and steers, and raised pure-bred Shorthorn cattle in addition to operating a small horse ranch, carrying about 50 or 60 head. He has made trips across the Atlantic with cattle from the Elliott farms.

In the last election Mr. Elliott received 4,680 votes; A. McDougall, Progressive 3,222, and Tom Elliott, Conservative, 3,207 votes.

Fruit Companies Fined

Fines totalling \$200,000 were imposed by Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald, in the assize court at Vancouver, on March 13, following a verdict of guilty brought in by the jury against four of 11 individuals and four of the 42 companies charged with conspiracy in connection with the marketing of fruit and produce throughout Western Canada. All other defendants were acquitted.

The jury spent 30 hours deliberating before a verdict was reached.

The individuals convicted were fined \$25,000 in addition to one day's imprisonment and the companies were fined \$25,000.

Those convicted were J. A. Simington, head of the Nash Simington, Ltd., Minneapolis; S. P. Lloyd, supervisor of credits for the Nash organization, Winnipeg; William Colquhoun, of Regina, Sask., superintendent; and W. E. Carruthers, Calgary, Alberta, supervisor.

The companies found guilty were Mutual Vancouver, Ltd., Mutual Brokers Ltd., Calgary; Mutual Brokers, Ltd., Regina, and Mutual Brokers, Ltd., of Winnipeg.

The case is being appealed.

Combined Thresher-Harvester

Speaking at the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies Convention, Prof. W. W. Swanson, of the University of Saskatchewan, gave some interesting cost figures on handling a wheat crop with the combined harvester and thresher. He said: "On the farm of the Leith Bros., at Sovereign, Sask., 480 acres of wheat were cut and threshed in 14 days by the use of the combined 'thresher and harvester.' The crop yielded 16,000 bushels, of which the first ears shipped graded No. 1. The Leith Bros. calculate their expenses as follows:

Kerosene.....	\$ 98.00
Gasoline	84.00
Lubricating oil	45.00
Labor	173.00
Total.....	\$400.00

"The estimated cost of threshing the crop in the usual way was:

Threshing at 13¢ per bus.	\$2,080.00
Twine, 50¢ per acre.....	240.00
Shoeing, 75¢ per acre.....	360.00
Cutting, 75¢ per acre	360.00
Total.....	\$3,040.00

"The estimated cost of threshing the with an added attachment for harvesting flax (\$100), a total of \$2,150. The amount of wheat separated from the flax, which otherwise would rank as dockage, paid the entire costs of threshing the flax. The estimated saving on threshing the wheat was \$2,640, or more than the entire cost of the machine. We do not wish to make too much of this example, for the conditions were excellent last autumn for the utilization of the 'thresher-harvester'; but we do wish to place emphasis upon the fact that successful agriculture on the prairies depends upon the effective handling of machinery. In so far as Canadian manufacturers can improve upon the machines and implements available, and invent new types, to that extent they will be doing work of vital value in nation building."

Grain Flow to Seaboard

The explanation of why Canadian grain goes out by American ports and American grain goes out through Montreal rests upon certain conditions well known to shippers. In the first place, the grain operator must consider the sum of the costs he is under from his initial shipping point to his European destination. This includes on the eastern seaboard, lake rates, handling charges, freight rates and ocean charges. New York has an advantage over Montreal in shipping space offering for parcel shipments to be used as bottom cargo. At least 50 per cent. of the grain shipped out of New York goes out in parcel lots. Cheap parcel rates to some extent counterbalance a more expensive lake and rail rate to New York compared with the all water route to Montreal. But another great advantage is the shortness of the St. Lawrence season. The lake and rail route to New York is open about a couple of weeks longer in the fall than the Montreal route. Just at the season when the grain is piling into the lake ports in full flow, the St. Lawrence route closes. The grain goes forward then via the United States. Moreover, Buffalo is within the shipping circle of the full shipping range of the American north Atlantic ports. It is a good position to have grain in to take advantage of the market and to get shipping. Hence the lake fleet to the number of over 100 take down a last cargo to Buffalo for winter storage and this grain moves out chiefly by American ports. On the other hand, in the early part of the season and in the spring months, Montreal has advantages for cargo shipment that New York cannot touch. There are better harbor arrangements; the costs of bringing down the grain and getting it on board vessel at Montreal from the head of the lakes is less than cost of the same for New York. Now the American harvest is earlier than the Canadian, and the result is that Montreal draws American grain each year before Canadian grain is being shipped. As the flow of American grain falls off, Canadian replaces it and continues until the Montreal season closes. I should explain that there are great variations in the amount of American grain shipped abroad from the spring wheat region. Some years there is very little. A large part of the American surplus develops on the Pacific coast or so far south that it goes out by southern ports.—Prof. D. A. MacGibbon.

To Manage Poultry Pool

Ralph Brighty, Moose Jaw, produce manager for Caulder's Creameries, Ltd., has been appointed general manager of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool, according to an announcement made by Mrs. John Holmes, president.

The poultry pool also takes over the 22 receiving and egg-candling stations recently organized in the province by Caulder's Creameries, Ltd., paying for the use of them this year on a commission basis.

"Knowing that the pool directors desired to secure the services of Mr. Brighty, J. A. Caulder, general manager of Caulder's Creameries, Ltd., generously consented to cancel his agreement with his produce manager in order to accommodate us," said Mrs. Holmes.

As his contribution to co-operative effort in the egg and poultry trade, Mr. Caulder said he had decided to close his produce branch.

Production Manager

"A further addition has been made to the pool staff," added Mrs. Holmes, "by the appointment of A. S. Kyle, provincial poultry promoter, as production manager to the poultry pool. For the past five years Mr. Kyle has been closely associated with the development of the poultry industry in the provinces and last summer he visited various points on the Pacific coast studying poultry and egg pool systems in California, Washington and other states.

"Appointments to the clerical staff are now under consideration."

TOBACCO

Choice Canadian-grown Virginia fine-cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco at 80 to 80 cents per pound. A three-pound package of samples sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.50. Six-pound package \$2.50. Money refunded if dissatisfied.

RUTHVEN CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO EXCHANGE RUTHVEN, ONT.

Selling at a Profit

The best market for used equipment is the place where the largest number of people are in the habit of buying, selling or exchanging such articles. The Guide's 80,000 readers are scattered over every district in the West, and include homesteaders, ranchers, grain and mixed farmers. Every day some of them are looking for just what you have to sell, or they may be offering at a bargain price the very article you want. Read and use Guide Ads. and watch your wealth increase.

An Immigrant's Impressions

I came out to Canada last year, 1925, with my wife and family, two boys and two girls, one girl in her 'teens and one girl six years old. We left Belfast, Ireland, on March 21, 1925, under the government act, and arrived in Winnipeg on April 1. We then came down to Killarney, where we still live. We have got a beautiful homestead out here, and we really wonder how we lived in the Old Country at all, one has such a wonderful opportunity out here to make good. We had it a little hard at first, my wife and eldest daughter took pneumonia, and were sick for quite a while, but we found out that our Canadian neighbors are real kind and good to the sick and strangers. We appreciate all their kindness to us.

The boys and myself worked last year with farmers and learnt all we could, and we are starting work on our own farm this year, and are hoping we have a successful harvest. I do wish that every family that comes out here the same way that we came will happen to get in with as good friends as we have got here, and we also hope that they will be as fond of Canada, and I am sure they will.

We have been very well treated by the government, and if the people in the Old Country could only realize what a wonderful country Canada is there would be lots more come out and live. We hope all the people that are coming out this spring will get as good a start as we have got, and with the help of God we will all be a success on our farms.—Edward Green, Killarney, Man.

Echoes of Swine Breeders' Meeting

F. A. McGill, Riverhurst, who attended the Toronto meetings of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, as a representative from Saskatchewan, urges hog growers to plan a long way ahead for the next annual meeting of this important livestock body which will be held for the first time in Western Canada.

The grant to provincial associations was increased from \$2.00 per member to \$3.00, a fact which will allow for considerable expansion in the new work which the respective provincial bodies in the West will be able to undertake. Also, a matter of some local interest, a westerner, in the person of Andrew Graham, of Roland, Man., was elected president.

"Some exciting discussion took place," says Mr. McGill, "and feeling ran high when some \$1,700—the unspent balance of last year's grant to the Yorkshire committee—was withheld by a close vote. J. Brethour, the largest breeder of Yorkshires in Canada, led the York faction and threatened to withdraw from the Canadian Association if the money was not again placed at their disposal. It was finally decided that the Dominion body would only pay the outstanding accounts of the committee."

The western directors, besides Mr. McGill and Mr. Graham, were Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, Alta., and A. L. Hay, of British Columbia.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 24, 1926

Roderick McKenzie Memorial

In establishing a scholarship to honor and perpetuate the memory of the late Roderick McKenzie, the United Farmers of Manitoba have made an appeal which should find a ready response from the farmers of the province, and even from many outside its borders. Roderick McKenzie was one of that small group of far-sighted, self-sacrificing and determined men who may properly be described as the "fathers of the organized farmers' movement." To him, as to the other "fathers," the farmers of these prairies owe much. From the very beginning of the movement until advanced age and failing health forced his retirement, Roderick McKenzie was always on the firing line, and always devoting his best energies to the cause which meant so much to him.

It means much to any community to perpetuate the names and to keep green the memories of its great public servants. Such acts represent a type of patriotism of the highest order, and the influence upon rising generations is immeasurably good. Every contributor to the Roderick McKenzie Memorial, no matter how small his contribution may be, will have a part in honoring the memory of one who served his fellow men honestly and earnestly, and whose labors assisted in improving the lot for every farmer in Western Canada. The appeal, which is printed elsewhere in this issue, affords an opportunity to those who realize the benefits of the organized farmers' movement, and would, in some slight way, recognize the work of one of its founders.

Canada's Status Reversed

In 1887, the Canadian parliament, on the advice of Sir John Thompson, then minister of justice, decided that it was detrimental to the best interests of Canada that criminal cases could be appealed to the Privy Council in England, or, as it is poetically but inaccurately phrased, "to the foot of the throne." Consequently, the following amendment to the Criminal Code was passed by the Commons and the Senate, and signed by the governor general:

1025—Notwithstanding any royal prerogative, or anything contained in the Interpretation Act, or in the Supreme Court Act, no appeal shall be brought in any criminal case from any judgment or order of any court in Canada to any court of appeal or authority, by which in the United Kingdom appeals or petitions to His Majesty in Council may be heard. 55-56 V., c. 29, s. 751.

The Queen's advisers in London reviewed the legislation and found it satisfactory. For 39 years that law has prevailed, and during that period no criminal case has been appealed from Canada to the British Privy Council. A few weeks ago the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, in giving judgment on an appeal from the Supreme Court of Alberta, stepped somewhat out of its way in the following paragraph:

In their lordships' opinion section 1,025 of the Canadian criminal code, if, and so far as it is intended to prevent the sovereign in-council from giving effective leave to appeal against an order of a Canadian court, is repugnant to the Judicial Committee Acts of 1833 and 1834, which have been cited, and is therefore void and inoperative by virtue of the act of 1865. It is true that the code has received royal assent, but that assent cannot give validity to an act which is void by imperial statute.

This decision of the Privy Council opens a new chapter in Canadian history. It brings immediately to the forefront the

question of Canada's national status and the authority of the Canadian parliament. It declares in effect that a law passed by His Majesty's parliament in Canada, and signed by His Majesty's representative, may be nullified by a law passed by His Majesty's parliament in England and signed by His Majesty himself. This is directly contrary, in spirit at least, to the declarations of Canadian and British statesmen, both Liberal and Conservative, and even of declarations by the Prince of Wales and King George himself, that Canada is a full sister nation in the British commonwealth of nations.

If this decision of the Privy Council remains unchallenged, Canada's status as a sister nation becomes little more than meaningless words. It will mean that the Canadian parliament will be subject to many hoary old laws that have long been dead from disuse, and that Canada, instead of rising steadily to the status of equality in the British commonwealth of nations, will descend to the status which it occupied 50 or more years ago. It is but another indication of the imperative need of a clarification of the relationship between Canada and Great Britain. The British Empire can never be held together by legal ties nor by any insistence upon or recognition of inferiority in status. The British Empire will achieve its crowning glory when it becomes in reality a genuine sisterhood of self-governing nations under the British Crown.

To Build the H.B.R.

In the estimates tabled in the House of Commons, on March 15, there is an item of \$3,000,000 for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. The government has thus implemented the promise in the Speech from the Throne to complete this northern outlet to tide-water. It may be expected that there will be some delay due to opposition, but as the custom is to vote one-sixth of the estimates in bulk before the end of March, there will be at least \$500,000 available for reconditioning the railway immediately spring opens.

With Hon. C. A. Dunning as minister of railways, we have pretty good reason to believe that the work of the Hudson Bay Railway will be undertaken in earnest, and that there will be real activity on that line during the present summer. With the building of the big bridge across the Nelson river, reconditioning the existing mileage, and laying 92 miles of steel to the bay, the road will be ready for traffic. Those who have investigated thoroughly declare that a \$3,000,000 expenditure will put the road in shape for business, and then there will be an opportunity to decide whether or not the pessimistic experts have based their opposition upon facts or upon prejudice.

Preparedness and Profits

Word comes from Geneva that a special commission has undertaken to draft a convention for the control of private manufacture of arms, ammunition and the implements of war. The commission has found that armament firms have been active in fomenting war scares; attempting to bribe leading government officials; disseminating false reports of the war-like preparations of other nations in order to stimulate armament expenditures in their own countries, and that they have formed international rings and trusts to play off one nation against another and increase the price of armaments sold to governments.

This sweeping indictment points unmistakably to the danger of allowing profits to be made from the manufacture of the implements of war. It is difficult to believe that only a few years after the close of a holocaust, in which 10,000,000 men were slaughtered, business interests are deliberately conspiring to stir up international enmities that may at any time result in a repetition of such horrors. But the facts seem incontrovertible. The charges are backed, it is said, by evidence in the possession of the League of Nations. Civilization might well stand aghast at the lengths to which men will go to satisfy their greed of gain. The world will not be safe so long as there is profit to be made from war or from the preparation for war. The nations are apparently not ready to drop all preparations for war and trust to peaceful means for settling their differences. Until they are the manufacture of war materials will continue. The profit must be taken out of the business. The only way to do it is to have all such manufacturing done in government establishments.

Dodging Inheritance Taxes

The new tax bill, passed by Congress a few weeks ago, provided that \$85,000,000, which had been levied on large estates in the form of inheritance taxes, should be paid back to the heirs. Commenting on the procedure, the New Republic, says, editorially:

It is a perfect illustration of the power which powerful special interests in conflict with the law, can now exert over the government at Washington. A law which they do not like and cannot evade, they simply repeal, and they can even date the repeal back to the time of its original passage.

Powerful interests are also at work in this country, endeavoring to get out from under income and inheritance taxes. They frequently point to what has been done in the United States in tax reduction. The comment quoted above from a New York periodical throws a shaft of light on what is going on behind the scenes at Washington. There is a widespread impression that financial interests were never more powerful there than they are at the present moment. They are seeing to it that tax relief comes to them first and in the greatest measure. What Uncle Sam does about it is his own concern, but there is no reason why these political moves engineered by financial interests, should be held up to us as bright and shining examples of statesmanship. Canada is in no condition at the present time to abate the direct contributions to the national revenue by those best able to pay them.

The League of Nations

The recent fruitless session of the League of Nations, which has disbanded to meet again in September, is the darkest hour in the history of the league. It is to be hoped that it merely precedes the dawn which will break in September. The league met to fulfill the "spirit of Locarno," by which Germany was to be formally received as a member of the league and given a permanent seat on the council. It soon developed, that France was backing Poland for a permanent seat on the council to offset Germany's influence, and that Britain had been giving more or less encouragement to the claims of France. Brazil arrived with a demand for a permanent seat on the council as a representative of the two American continents until such time, at least, as the

United States should enter the league and assume the permanent seat held vacant for her representative.

The dickering and the squabbling which marked the negotiations at Geneva have been more in accord with the spirit of the old jealousies among European nations than with the new spirit heralded in by the Locarno pact. The committee appointed to review all the claims to seats in the council is to report in September, when the league will again meet to unravel the tangle in which it finds itself. The League of Nations has been regarded as the chief hope of world peace. There is now a great need of peacemakers within the league.

Soldier Land Values

The Alberta legislature, on March 16, passed a resolution asking the Dominion government to revalue the land and equipment of Soldier Settlement Board farms belonging to returned men. It was brought out in the debate that out of 33 soldiers settled in the Wainwright district, 19 had abandoned their farms, one farm, for which the Soldier Settlement Board paid \$32 per acre, being recently sold at \$17 per acre.

This illustrates the widespread complaint on the part of soldier settlers, who declare that many of their comrades have been forced to abandon their Soldier Settlement Board farms because they saw no hope of paying for them at the valuation placed upon them, whereas after the abandonment they were sold by the government to new settlers at a very much lower price.

This is a subject to which the Ottawa government should give its very prompt attention. The demand on the part of some of the soldier organizations for a 50 per cent. cut in the Soldier Settlement Board land values is not a business-like proposition.

Some of the farms are worth today every cent paid for them, while others are perhaps not worth 50 per cent. It is a situation calling for the treatment of each individual case upon its merits.

Aid to Settlers

The Bracken government proposes to appropriate \$18,000 for a survey of vacant farm land, with the object of giving settlers advance information on climatic and soil conditions. In this they are following the old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Settlement in this country has been altogether too much on a haphazard basis. Millions of acres of productive lands lie idle close to railways. Yet thousands of settlers are scattered over the prairies, far from shipping points, on inferior soils, or in semi-arid districts. Under such adverse conditions prosperity is often well nigh impossible. Some have suffered untold hardship and privation.

It would have been a different story if conditions had been investigated in advance and settlement given intelligent direction. Permanent agricultural prosperity is closely related to conditions of soil and climate. Newcomers know little of these things. The least that can be done for them is to secure what information is needed in directing them to those districts where they will have the greatest chances of success.

Editorial Notes

The customs probe at Ottawa is uncovering crookedness in large quantities. Smuggling is disclosed to be one of the important businesses along the border in Quebec and Ontario, and men in high places have very evidently winked at it. It is to be hoped

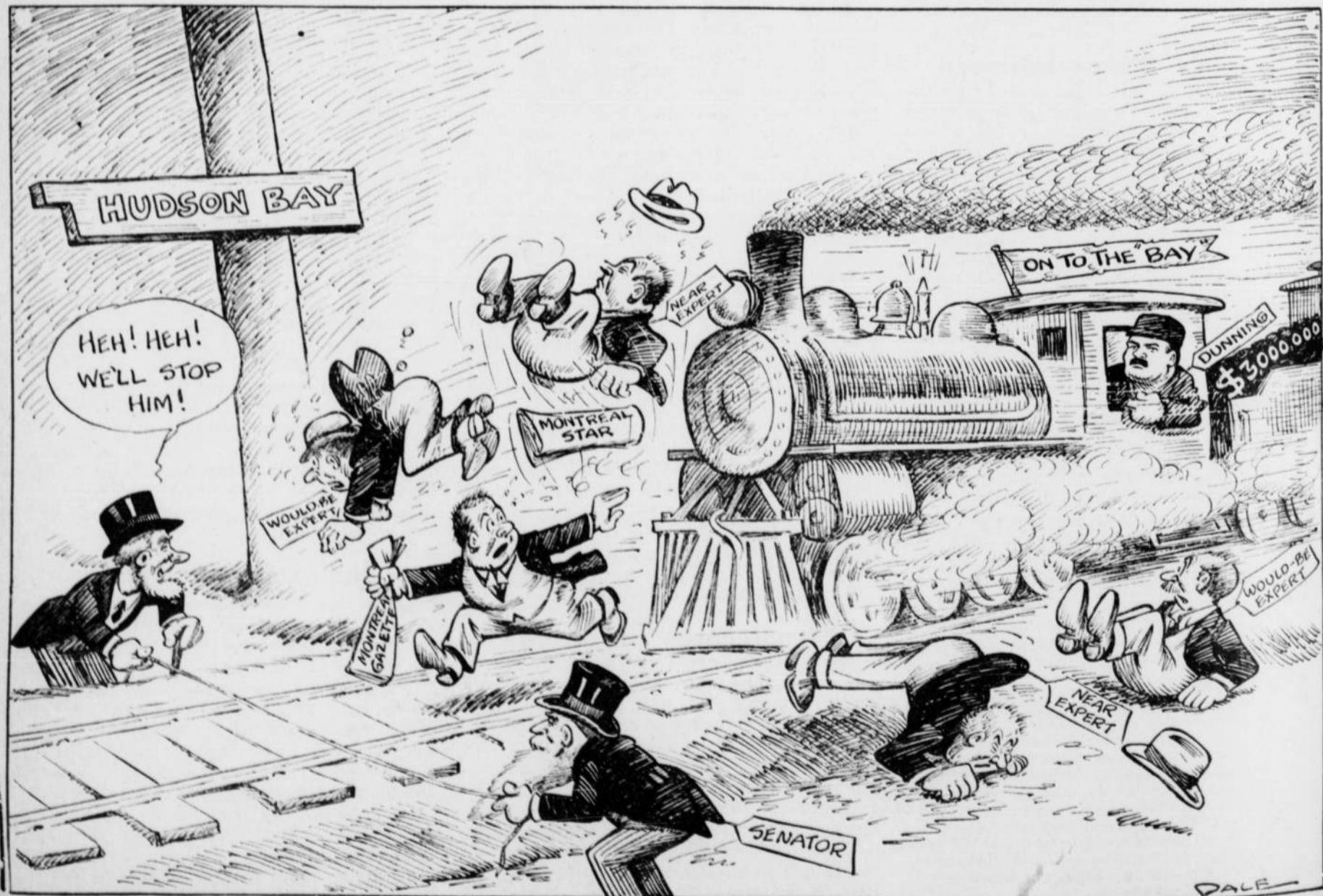
The investigation will be pursued regardless of who may be caught in the net.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, the famous militant suffragist, returned from Canada to England, recently, and has been asked by representative English women to become a candidate for parliament, and has accepted the invitation, though she declined to accept Lady Astor's generous offer to resign her seat for her. Miss Pankhurst should be a valuable member of parliament.

The shipment of 18,000 bushels of registered Marquis wheat and 15,000 bushels of registered Banner oats, sent from Western Canada to the Argentine Republic, recently, indicates another market opening up for our western prairie products.

In the estimates recently brought down in the House of Commons, there is an item of \$60,000 to provide for the expenses of maintaining a Canadian ambassador at Washington. This item, or a similar one, has been in the estimates since 1920. During that period both Liberals and Conservatives have been in power, yet neither government made the slightest attempt, so far as the public is aware, to appoint the official for whom the money is voted. It is rather remarkable that the two old parties are able to keep straight faces while they are voting that item.

It was brought out in the House of Commons the other day, that the big government grain elevator at Prince Rupert, which was completed on January 29, 1926, has cost \$1,028,242, but that no grain has passed through it. We imagine that 12 months hence that the conditions will be practically the same. These political elevators are not very wise investments.



Getting Steam Up

The Past Session at Regina

A REVIEW of the legislation passed at the recent session of the Saskatchewan legislature shows three outstanding pieces of legislation of interest to the agricultural population of the province, apart from many amending acts to existing legislation of a general character.

While, perhaps, not the most important of this class of legislation, the amendment to the existing act respecting the wheat pool probably caused the most interest among the members of the legislature and the people generally. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool organization exists under an act known as "An Act to Incorporate Saskatchewan Wheat Producers Limited." The amending bill recited that under this act certain contracts were entered into with various persons providing for the delivery to the pool of all wheat grown by such persons over a period of years under certain conditions.

The amending bill further recites that certain doubts have arisen as to the legality and interpretation of certain clauses of the contracts and it is desirable that such doubts should be removed. Provision was therefore made in the amending act that the pool may, by a marketing agreement entered into with its members, fix as liquidated damages specific sums to be paid by its members upon breach of any provision of the contract and any such provision made by the pool should be valid and enforceable in the courts.

Injunction Also Provided For

A further provision was inserted in the amending bill to the effect that in the event of any such breach by a member of the pool as to the delivery or marketing of any grain other than through the pool, the pool authorities should be entitled to an injunction to prevent further breach thereof and to a decree of specific performance of the said marketing agreement.

This latter provision is already in the contract itself but, in view of certain doubts cast upon its legality as a matter of contract, it is now placed in the law.

The amending bill was argued at considerable length before the Private Bills Committee, representations being made by the wheat pool authorities and some who were opposed to the bill. However, the bill passed the committee and also passed the House without much difficulty and will have the effect of placing beyond doubt the injunction and liquidated damage features of the contract.

Two other bills of particular interest to agriculturists also became law. By an act of the legislature the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation has been created. This foundation has come into existence by reason of the government of Saskatchewan receiving from the government of Canada the sum of \$284,200, being part of the surplus funds from the operations of the Canada Wheat Board of 1919. The government took the view, and so stated in the legislature, that this money was not ordinary revenue and Hon. C. A. Dunn introduced a resolution into the House, supported by Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture, that the Agricultural Committee of the assembly should give consideration to the most suitable method of utilizing this sum.

The committee met in due course and received representations from such organized bodies as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Farmers' Union, Hog Producers, and many others as well as receiving suggestions from a great many individuals. Finally the committee made certain recommendations to the assembly, received unanimous support and a bill incorporating the suggestions was introduced and passed through the various stages to make it law without a dissenting voice.

Research and Scholarship Aided

In brief the bill creates a board of trustees to be known as The Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation, the members being the persons who are

Saskatchewan house is not called upon to deal with any first class issues in 1925-1926 session.—Several minor items of interest to agriculture disposed of.

now and from time to time hereafter may be the minister of agriculture, the dean of the College of Agriculture and the chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan.

They are instructed by the law to invest the capital sum in securities of the province or securities guaranteed by the province, may receive gifts and bequests, and may use the income from the capital investment for any or all of the following purposes: (a) for scientific research by the University of Saskatchewan with special reference to emergency problems in plant and animal diseases and also soil problems; for special research in connection with the marketing of agricultural products; in providing scholarships (a) to promising students from Saskatchewan schools at the College of Agriculture; (b) to graduates of the College of Agriculture.

The Mantle Memorial

The other bill of particular interest to agriculturists was entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Mantle Memorial Scholarship Fund Trustees." The preamble recited that certain persons, including the minister of agriculture, the deputy minister, dean of the College of Agriculture, had undertaken subscriptions for the establishment of a memorial in honor of the name and to perpetuate the memory of the late Major Alfred Frank Mantle, a distinguished citizen, who efficiently served the province for several years as deputy

minister of agriculture, and during the Great War paid the supreme

sacrifice at Courcellette, in 1916.

The persons named, acting as a committee, recommended that a scholarship be established in the University of Saskatchewan to encourage the education of farmers' sons. The bill provided that the minister of agriculture, the dean of the College of Agriculture and the president of the agricultural societies of the province, be created a Trustee Board for the purpose of administering the fund, and power has been given for the investment of money now in the hands and any gifts that may be made for the purposes of the fund.

Facilitate Co-operative Organization

Of particular interest to the farmers of the province at the present time is the act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations passed at the recent session. Provision is made for the incorporation of any ten or more persons in the province who desire to associate themselves together as an incorporated association for the general object of marketing agricultural products on the non-profit co-operative plan, agricultural products being defined as including horticultural, dairy, livestock, poultry, bee and farm products. Special powers are given such associations, many of them fashioned along the lines of the powers given to the wheat pool organization. Membership in such associations is restricted to persons engaged in the production of agricultural products.

By amendments to the Stray Animals Act, it is now provided that not more than one referendum shall be submitted to the electors in any year as to the repeal of a bylaw dealing with herd law of free range; pounds may now be situated in cities as well as in other urban municipalities; the distrainer now has the privilege of temporarily impounding in a convenient and suitable place not more than two miles distant from the quarter-section where stray animals were distrained, and shall keep the same for a period of not more than three days; it is now compulsory to have a countersigned memorandum by the distrainer describing the stray animal and the circumstances of the impoundment.

Changes in Weed Act

Amendments to the Noxious Weeds Act provide: The inclusion of couch grass in the list of noxious weeds; orders served on owners of land in respect to noxious weeds to recognize five classes of persons to deal with; owners and occupants of land within the municipality who are allowed five days to commence work after the serving of the notice; occupants outside the municipality but within the province who are allowed five days after the service of the order; owners of occupied land who have appointed an agent in Saskatchewan are entitled to receive a copy of the order issued to the occupant; agents in Saskatchewan for unoccupied land shall receive orders and be allowed 10 days after mailing of the notice to commence work; the non-resident owner of unoccupied land having no authorized agent in Saskatchewan shall receive notice by registered mail and be allowed 10 days from the posting of the notice before commencing work.

It is also provided that in urban municipalities no expense in excess of one dollar per lot shall be incurred for the destruction of noxious weeds in any year. In urban municipalities power is given to an inspector to enter upon any unoccupied parcel of land without previous notice to the owner and take necessary steps to destroy noxious weeds.

In the operation of the act in local improvement districts, it is now provided that the minister of municipal affairs, upon the recommendation of the minister of agriculture, may appoint such weed inspectors or other officers as are required to carry out this act and may fix their remuneration. It is also provided that in such districts amounts expended and not recovered shall forthwith be added to and form part of the taxes on the lands. The act comes into force on May 1, 1926.

Regulating Employment

Amendments to The Minimum Wage Act provide that no agreement made by an employee to work for less than the minimum wage fixed by this act shall be valid. It is now provided that if the offence for which an employer is convicted is the payment of wages at a lower rate than the minimum wage fixed by the board, the magistrate shall order him to pay to the employee the difference between the sum actually paid, and that to which the employee is entitled, and in default of paying such amount the penalty is imprisonment for not less than 20 days or more than three months.

Under an amendment to the act respecting the Employment of Female Labor, no woman or girl may be employed in any capacity requiring her to work in any public hotel, boarding house, lodging or rooming house, cafe, restaurant or laundry, without first having obtained a special license from the municipality in which such place is situated. The municipal council may grant or refuse a license or revoke one in existence without giving reasons and its action are barred from court review. The license fee shall be not more than \$1.00, which will expire on December 31 of the year of issue. Employers guilty of violation of the act are liable to a penalty of \$100, and in default to imprisonment for not more than two months.

Continued on Page 14



The legislative chamber at Victoria, B.C.

Farmers in the Making

Garden Kept for Profit

HAVING plenty of time, this year it came to my mind to start some profitable work, which I chose to be gardening. Having some money which I saved I sent for seeds to a mail order company. The garden land I rented from my father, for which I was to pay in the fall.

First of all I had to think about the hotbed. I dug a hollow 20 feet long, 10 feet wide and two feet deep. I pitched some horse manure inside this to the height of 15 inches. The soil was to cover the manure to the height of nine inches. As the storm windows were not in use I placed them over my hotbed. I found out that instead of windows may be used common cloth from flour sacks, and at five days they can be opened. In the hotbed I planted such things as cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, citrons, cabbages and cauliflower.

The date of planting I got from the bulletins and the reports from the experimental farms.

In my garden, which was already plowed and harrowed so to have some early vegetables, I planted potatoes in the beginning of April. These potatoes taught me a good lesson, for I found out that there is less crop on the early potatoes than on the later ones. I was very fortunate in selling the early potatoes for a good price without any trouble.

The plants in the hotbed soon became big enough to be transplanted into the open. When the plants are transplanted care must be taken to water them with cold water (best rain water) as much as possible, for they are not used to the sun yet. I learned another lesson with cabbages. I planted some cabbages in the open and some under the trees. In the open they did not grow as well as in the shade, and afterwards under the trees they did not come to a head, while in the open they grew successfully.

When the time of hoeing came I had to hire someone to do this work.

My expenses were as follows:

Rent of garden.....	\$ 5.00
Plowing	2.50
Harrowing .....	.50
Cost of seeds	5.60
Hoeing	12.00
Total.....	\$25.60

During the whole season's work I had the most trouble with my mother's flock of geese. They visited my garden a few times and ate off the young bean plants. They grew again, but were too late for market. I put them into jars and sold them. I learned the way to can them from a bulletin.

As this year was a dry one I had to water my garden often. The well was close by and everyday as I came from school, I had the job of watering them.

Cabbages were attacked by the cutworms. I found out that ashes were a good treatment scattered around the plants.

About the end of June I had some early vegetables for sale, such as pota-

Letters from boy and girl members of The Guide Excelsior club telling the results of the projects which they undertook in 1925



Shirley Van Eaton, of Vanscoy, Sask., second from right, enlisted as an Excelsior Club member and had a garden of her own. The picture tells the story of results.

toes, radishes, carrots and spinach. A month later most of the vegetables were ready for sale. These I sold to our neighbors, and to town people at a good price for early garden stuff.

The following were sold:

20 bunches lettuce at 20c a bunch.....	\$4.00
45 lbs. parsnips at 3c a lb.....	1.35
15 lbs. celery at 35c per lb.....	5.25
30 bunches radish at 5c per bunch.....	1.50
100 lbs. carrots at 3c per lb.....	3.00
35 lbs. spinach at 5c per lb.....	1.75
12 doz. turnips at 15c per dozen.....	1.80
1 bus. green peas, 5c per quart.....	1.60
12 doz. cucumbers 5c each.....	7.20
6 doz. tomatoes at 5c each.....	3.60
8 lbs. parsley at 5c per lb.....	.40
10 doz. corn on cob at 3 for 10c.....	4.00
12 citrons at 75c each.....	9.00
13 bus. potatoes at 75c per bus.....	9.75
15 jars canned beans at 25c each.....	3.75
 Total sum	\$57.95
Expenses.....	25.60
 Real profit	\$32.35

Beside my profit I had enough vegetables for my winter use.—H. G. Danylyshuk, Canora, Sask.

A Young Financier

During 1925 I took up the same three projects as I did the year before, viz., poultry raising, gardening and fruit growing and used some of my savings to buy more stock and equipment. I earned the money I used to start. A neighbor gave me strawberry plants and another gave raspberry plants to my father which he gave to me.

My poultry did fine this year, I used all my own birds for laying and hatching, and all fowl, except a few late turkeys from a second laying of eggs, were hatched in May.

I fed my baby chicks for the first weeks on hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs, mixed, and kept sweet skim-milk before them all the time, in baby chick feeders. These feeders were washed several times a day to prevent souring. I gradually changed off to cracked and whole wheat. When they were about three months old I shipped all my cockerels alive and got No. 1 grade. In the fall I sold off several old hens and a few pullets as my pens were crowded and too many fowl in a pen do not do well.

My old turkeys laid well and I set the eggs under hens. One turkey stole her nest away and laid a second time, so I took pity on her and let her have them. She brought out nine sturdy poult, and they paid the cost of raising the others. I fed all my early poult on hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, for several weeks, and then gave them a little rolled oats, gradually changing to cracked and then to whole wheat. They got no milk but had clean water nearly all the time.

I tried sour skim-milk for the late poult and I believe they grew even faster than the others. When they were old enough to roam they took very little feed, but when it became cold they stayed around home and I fed them a little wheat. Two weeks before killing time I gave them all they would eat.

They fattened up fine and my father helped kill and pluck them. We were several hours at it for we had never killed any the way they tell us in the agricultural bulletins. It is one thing to read the papers and quite another to do what they say and do it right. However we got to be real handy at it before we were finished.

The next morning we drove to Macklin with them and P. Burns Co. agent was delighted and gave me the very highest price. Their breasts were all straight, for as soon as they were old enough to roost I put up boards four inches wide for them to sit upon.

I planted all the ordinary vegetable seeds in my garden and they did very well, only Peter Rabbit sneaked in and ate the tops off my carrots and the worms spoiled some of the cabbage before I saw them. My cousin, from Ontario, who was sent to Alberta as a delegate to the Seed Convention, brought me some Golden Bantam corn seed, on June 20, and I planted it on June 22. It grew and yielded enough for us to have all we wanted to eat on the table and more. It was a little too late to mature for seed, but I believe it will do well here.

I had a nice bunch of mangels and

turnips to feed my hens this winter. They enjoyed them too.

I got only a few raspberries to eat but the strawberries surprised me. Father told me to cover them deep with mulch in the fall of 1924, and I was afraid they would smother, but after the middle of May he told me to start removing it. I took off a little at a time so they would not feel a sudden change. They were nice and green and had some little leaves starting out. In July they started to yield. They yielded about two quarts a day for two weeks, then the dry weather came and stopped them. We certainly enjoyed them and shared with all our friends.

The following is my financial statement:

75 dozen eggs, average price 25c.....	\$19.00
Turkeys and six eggs.....	75.63
Hens, cockerels and pullets sold.....	26.18
11 guineas	5.50
Geese and goose eggs.....	16.25
Vegetables	3.75
 Total income	\$146.31

Expenses—

Seeds	\$2.06
Oyster shells	1.25
Louse powder .....	.40
Window glass .....	.50
Corn meal	1.35
Tar paper .....	.10
Rolled oats .....	.50
Oats and wheat	4.20
 Total expense.....	\$11.58

Gain \$146.31 — \$11.58 = \$135.73

My parents let me have the screenings from the fanning mill in exchange for eggs and fowl used on the table.

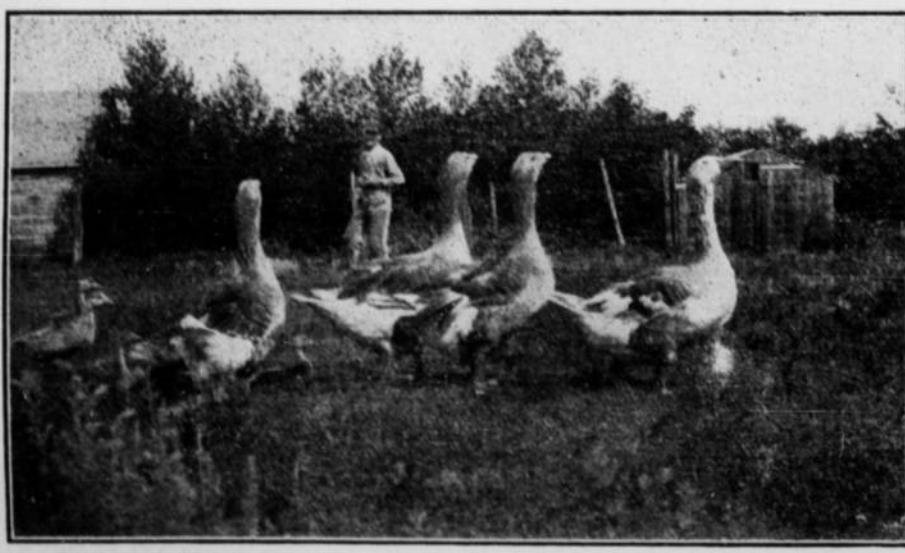
It kept me busy to do all my work and go to school. Of course my mother fed the poultry during school hours, but I had an hour at noon to do some work. I am in grade IX and have enough money saved now to go to Agricultural College next winter, where I expect to learn more about my favorite projects.—Douglas Richardson, age 16, Hayter, Alta.

Turkey Raising Interesting

This year I chose a different kind of work to what I chose last year. I chose turkey raising as a project, which proved to be very interesting as well as profitable.

I began work in the latter part of April by preparing suitable boxes and locating a quiet place for the purpose of setting my hens on turkey eggs. I chose two hens instead of one turkey hen for setting, because the young turkeys are more tame with hens, also they don't stray away as the turkeys do. They stay around the yard. On May 14, I purchased one dozen eggs, of pure bronze breed, from my neighbor, who sold me the eggs cheaper, when I told her about my plans. The eggs cost \$3.00. I saved this money from my last year's prize from the Excelsior Club. When I brought the eggs home I put them in the nests, six in each. The nest consisted of a wooden box, half filled with earth for firmness and the rest filled with straw, nearly to the brim. While the hens were setting I gave them clean water and different grain every day. I put some ashes in the corner of the house for scratching purposes. I powdered the hens once a week with insect powder.

At the end of four weeks all the little turkeys were out, peeping and looking strangely around. I did not give them any food for 24 hours. After that I fed them rolled oats, cottage cheese, and finely-chopped dandelion leaves and plenty fresh milk and water. June being a very rainy month I took special care of the little tots, so they would not become wet or chilled. I kept them in the sunlight as much as possible, and took good care of them until they were six weeks old. After that they grew very rapidly and became feathered and strong. However, I still kept up giving them cheese, chopped buckwheat and wheat, and gave them plenty milk and water. They also ate a considerable amount of grass. I let them run loose during the day until late in the fall. When the snow



Douglas Richardson undertook to raise poultry, and is shown here bringing his geese to pen

Continued on Page 15

Where A Dim Light Led

An account of an experiment by a farmer in the Carmangay district of Southern Alberta, and of its three-fold benefit—By Peggy Parker

ON the farm of Wilhelm Jensen, extending beyond the left bank of the Little Bow River, three miles north of our town of Carmangay, a series of dry years have played ugly havoc with the morals of his summerfallow wheat land. A mere puff of wind it seemed, was enough to arouse the wanderlust in what had hitherto been home-abiding, wheat-producing earth. By the year 1923, the condition was further aggravated by the fact that such land as did remain within the bounds of the Jensen fences was so copiously infested with weed seed that it was almost impossible to grow any money-making crop thereon.

It was in the spring of the above year that Mr. Jensen determined to plant something on his summerfallow to try to prevent it blowing. After giving due consideration to advice written in farm magazines and newspapers regarding forage crops on summerfallow, he decided that corn would be the medium by which he would endeavor to hold his land at home. Accordingly, after the wheat was drilled in, Mr. Jensen worked his summerfallow, listed it, and planted the hundred acres to corn. Then the "calamity howlers" had their innings. They declared that "Bill was throwing good money after bad"; that this was "not a corn country"; that the was "making bad worse" . . . and every other thing there was to say along that line. And when the corn was frozen in the fall by an early frost, it seemed as though they might have had reason for their dolorous forecasts.

Indirect Benefits Worth While

Despite this set-back Mr. Jensen again planted corn on his summerfallow in 1924. He planted earlier than in the previous year, hoping that the corn might mature before the frosts set in. His experiment in 1923 had convinced him that a corn crop, even though frozen, at least held his land from blowing, while the cultivating of it helped to retain the moisture, and, moreover afforded the weeds a hard struggle for existence. He was rewarded in the fall by a crop of corn that gave him a quantity of seed besides providing winter pasture for his stock.

Very much encouraged, Mr. Jensen was out with his lister bright and early in the spring of 1925, in order to break open his previous year's wheat land preparatory to planting corn again. He was beginning to have what might be called the "corn vision." He deduced from his experience that if he had a really good crop he might make money in the fall by feeding the matured corn to something or other. This idea, though somewhat nebulous, was at least tangible enough to give him incentive to take particular care in planting the corn, and later in cultivating it.

After his wheat crop was in he returned to the land already broken open by the lister, listed it again and ran the corn-planter behind the lister. He planted in this way 160 acres, 40 acres being adjacent to his dwelling and the remaining 120 acres in a field beyond. The land was dragged two or three times after the seed was in and this gave the corn a very clean start. During the summer the good work was kept up by cultivating intensively at necessary intervals with a two-row corn cultivator. The weeds had no show at all that summer.

As a result of early planting and untiring cultivation there was a magnificent stand of corn on the Jensen summerfallow by the end of July, the Improved Squaw variety being about two and a half feet in height, and the Faulkner three feet.

The Wiseacres Converted

Actually, at that period, there was magic in the attractiveness of the corn-field. To the neighbor who had known the field as an expanse of weeds the sight of it was a praise-provoking transformation. And when he stepped into it and found moist earth even during a dry spell he had to admit "that corn surely was the stuff."

To the stranger it was a sight that impelled him to slow down while driving by and to register an idea on the tablets of his brain that Southern Alberta was potentially a great corn producing country. To the artistic soul it was a satisfying picture to remember. The corn was ready to mature and the lusty, smooth, green leaves reflecting the brilliant summer sunshine might have been the footlights illuminating a pastoral scene that stretched to the glorious background of the snow-capped Rockies visible from this farm.

As the corn matured the question of paramount interest to the community was: What is Bill going to do with all of it? There was a wealth of feed in the myriads of cobs, and it was known that there were few head of stock on the Jensen place or in the surrounding country.

Mr. Jensen first turned his work horses and a few head of cattle into the 40 acres near his dwelling. Later he succeeded in buying 53 head of hogs and he put them in the same pasture. Still there were 120 acres of perfectly good corn waiting to be handled. The producer was considering stacking it.

Worried About Woolies

Came a day, however, to quote the movie captions. . . when William Carbine, of Stavely, drove into the town of Carmangay. He was a worried man and he confided his troubles to the real estate man. He had, it transpired, around 700 head of sheep, ewes and lambs grazing on leased land along the Little Bow, east of town, and he was in a quandry as to where he would find more nutritive pasture whereon the lambs might fatten for market.

Mr. Jensen's corn would solve the problem, the real estate man was sure, and he immediately arranged a meeting between the sheepman and the corn producer. As a result 563 lambs were delivered within a week into the care of Mr. Jensen.

Again the calamity howlers were in action when news of the transaction became public. Among their wails about this being no climate for lambing and there being no profit in sheep anyway, they disclosed the fact that a bunch of lambs had died in a corn field in Iowa! Mr. Jensen admitted that he was taking a chance but he determined to go ahead with the experiment. It seemed to him that in it he would see the amplification of his nebulous idea of the spring-time that corn on summerfallow would make money for him. Moreover, he knew that hogs in Iowa died of cholera, and they didn't in Alberta. He hoped there would be an element in this salubrious climate that would prevent sheep from dying on corn.

The lambs averaged 70 pounds when weighed in. Six of them died on wheat stubble before a necessary fence was constructed in the corn field.

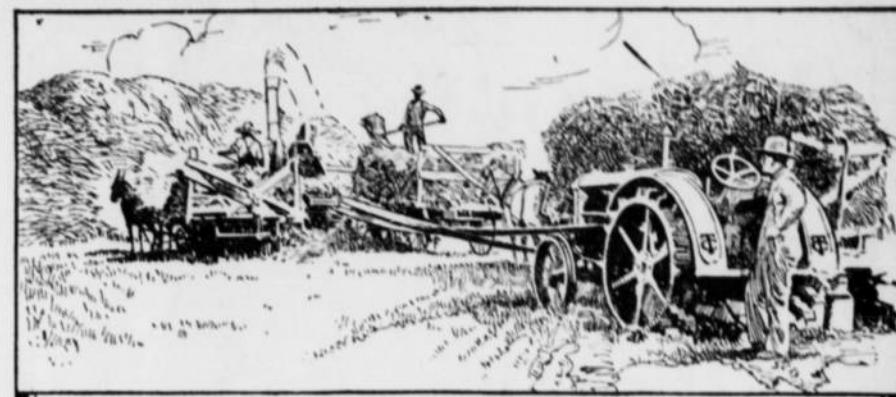
When first allowed on the corn the lambs were corralled by a hog wire fence on 20 acres of the big field. They ate very sparingly and suspiciously of their new diet, and were restless in their strange surroundings. Each day the herder drove them down to the Little Bow to water and each evening they were safely corralled in an enclosure near the farm buildings.

Hearken—Ye Pessimists

At the end of a few days the fence was moved to enclose another 20 acres of corn, and when the lambs had been enclosed a full week it was removed altogether. The flock, by this time, was showing itself to be as keen for corn as a child is for candy. It was noticeable that they did not scatter into different parts of the field, as might have been expected upon the removal of the barrier fence, but remained together on one patch and cleaned off the corn before leaving. The cobs, when examined after the flock had worked on them, were found to be free from corn as a bone is from meat after the administration of a dog.

Six weeks from the day they were turned into the corn, more than 200 of

Continued on Page 14



TWIN CITY "Team of Steel"

makes you master of most crop production problems. They eliminate much of the drudgery of farm work, cut down high labor costs, speed up your field work in rush seasons, reduce risk of crop losses, enable you to get your crops in, harvested and threshed *at the right time!*

TWIN CITY TRACTORS

are built with surplus power and reserve strength—proved by thousands of farmers during the last 15 years. The 12-20 has an efficient power take-off that greatly increases its range of usefulness.

TWIN CITY ALL-STEEL THRESHERS

have heavy duty anti-friction roller bearings, insuring a long-lived, light-running machine. The exclusive Twin City spreading cylinder in the feeder produces a uniform feed and prevents slugging. The auxiliary cylinder re-threshes tailings and delivers the grain directly on to grain pan. Each size has threshing capacity well in excess of its rating.

Mail the coupon for free booklets

Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co. of Canada, Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

REGINA, SASK.

WRITE YOUR NEAREST DEALER



Size of farm _____
Name _____
Address _____

Buggies and Democrats

A Triumph of Merchandising

The well-known Canada Line
Manufactured by

Canada Carriage & Body Co. Ltd.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Now Available Through Your
Dealer

AT MAIL ORDER PRICES

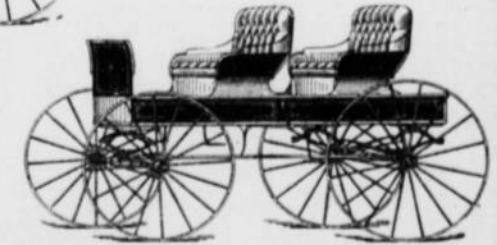


Immediate shipment from the
following points:

WINNIPEG, REGINA
SASKATOON, CALGARY

Address all enquiries to:

F. N. McDonald, 156 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Harold and Thompson, 24 Canada Life Building, Regina, Sask.



SILVER FOXES COLPITTS' SILVER FOXES have been developed through many years of selective breeding, and are notably distinctive and easily first. Write us for full information re the Fox Industry and Our Prices.

COLPITTS BROS., BOX 1588 CALGARY, ALTA.

(Largest Breeders of Registered Silver Foxes in the World)

Rid your mind of Roof Worry



Put a roof on your home that the weather can't budge—a durable, good-looking, fire resistant roof that will beautify and protect it against every storm that blows.

A RU-BER-OID Roof is an investment in permanence and in peace of mind. Once on, it's on for keeps—free from repair cost and further attention. Years from the day it first goes on, it will be as staunch and as weather safe as when the builder laid it.

The RU-BER-OID line is complete. It offers dependable, lasting and economical roofings for every type of building everywhere.

Any roofer or dealer can supply you with a RU-BER-OID Roofing to meet your requirements in appearance, quality and price.

THE RUBEROID CO., LIMITED
Montreal - Toronto

Stocks at all large centres 13



Hudson's Bay Company. INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670.

THREE MILLION ACRES

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
FARMING LANDS FOR SALE
GRAZING LANDS ON LEASE
WOOD AND HAY PERMITS GRANTED

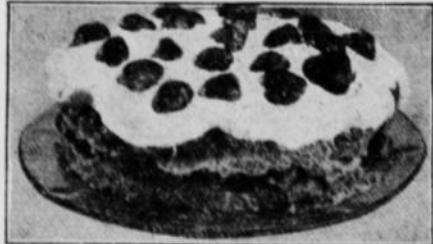
ON REASONABLE TERMS

Apply for particulars and inspection facilities to
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Land Department, Winnipeg or Edmonton.

Strawberry Shortcake

Grow "CHAMPION EVERBEARERS" and Treat Your Neighbors

Champions produce more fruit and a much firmer fruit of higher quality than other everbearers grown in Western Canada. If your soil will grow potatoes, it will grow Champions. Plant in May—eat exquisite strawberries from August to freeze-up. Each plant throws runners, and makes new plants for enlarging the patch.



There is a market right at your door for every pint of surplus berries you can grow, and you can also sell a few plants to your neighbors. Farmers in every district in the West are now growing strawberries. Champions are the best obtainable, and they will give you many pleasant feasts.

Here is a splendid chance to start your own patch without any expense. We will give you 12 STRAWBERRY PLANTS Free and Postpaid if you will simply collect a \$1.00 subscription to The Guide, new or renewal (not your own). For \$2.00 in subscriptions we will give you 25 Champion Plants Free and Postpaid.

Our regular subscription rates are \$1.00 for one year; \$2.00 for three years. Here is a splendid opportunity to start a delightful money-making hobby. Be sure to send your order early to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Blindman Valley Co-op.

Requires special train run to accommodate members attending the annual meeting—An association with turn-out of 275 members at its annual meeting

WHEN statements such as the two above can be made about a livestock shipping association it would seem that the work of such an association deserves a little study, for keeping up local interest is one of the main marks of a successful local co-operative association.

It was the annual meeting of the Blindman Valley Co-operative Association Limited, with headquarters at Bentley, which was held at Rimby on January 2, that brought out this attendance, and a special train was operated between Lacombe and Rimby for the convenience of those along the line wishing to attend.

The Blindman Valley Association was organized two years ago on the basis of a continuing contract which bound members to market all their hogs through the association, and provision was made that contract holders might retire from the association at the end of two years. Withdrawals could be made at the end of two years, but out of 723 contract members there were only two withdrawals. On the other hand, new members are joining frequently, and during the past year the membership increased nearly 200.

The association is now planning to sign up members with respect to cattle. The association has been pressed to extend its operations to Lacombe, and has undertaken to do so upon the signing up of at least 200 additional contracts from the Lacombe district.

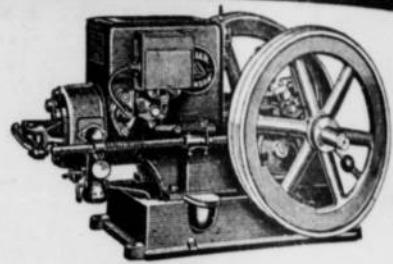
Reduced Selling Expenses

Before the Blindman Valley Association was formed, it cost \$1.50 per hundred pounds to place hogs from there on the Calgary market, and sometimes as high as \$2.50 per hundred pounds. Since the association has been formed the cost has never exceeded \$1.15 per hundred, and the margin has sometimes been as low as 35 cents per hundred pounds. Before the association was formed many of the hogs of the district were sold to local buyers, while others were made up into car lots and shipped into Calgary. Since the formation of the association direct shipments of hogs have been made from shipping points in the Blindman Valley to Vancouver on the west, Winnipeg, Montreal and Toronto on the east, and occasionally to points south in the United States.

This association was organized two years ago for the purpose of co-operative selling of hogs, and just recently it has commenced also to handle cattle. During 1925, it handled 16,124 hogs, which were sold for a total of \$331,888.80. The total weight of the hogs was 3,232,290 pounds, and it is worthy of note that this works out almost exactly at an average weight of 200 pounds per hog. The cattle handled by the association during the year were sold for \$5,159.68.

The work of selling livestock is entrusted by the Blindman Valley Association to United Livestock Growers Limited, and at the annual meeting, President Chowen spoke cordially, not only of the selling work of United Livestock Growers but of the assistance in organizing that had been given in the province of Alberta.

The Blindman Valley Association ships from seven different loading points—Aspen Beach, Bentley, Forshee, Rimby, Bluffton, Nugent and Hoadley, and at each of these points it owns stock yards and scales. R. E. Chowen, of Bentley, is president of the association, and the other directors are A. J. Anderson, Fred Kenner, Fred Smith, J. E. Wetzer, H. Gee, J. W. Robson, J. B. Crooker and T. A. Iddings. J. H. Thompson, of Bentley, is shipping agent. The amount of share capital put in the association is only \$61. During its two years of operation the association acquired assets amounting to \$5,464.89, against a total liability of only \$270.14, leaving a surplus of \$5,194.75. The stock yards and equipment are valued at \$3,848.89, and the association ended the year with a bank balance of \$1,152.19.



How Long Should Engines Last?

We don't know yet. Many Fuller & Johnson Engines that have been in use for 20 years or more are still running fine. For example: Mr. A. E. Cattermole, one of our Iowa dealers, writes:

"We have a great many Fuller & Johnson Engines in our territory running 18 and 19 years; and one we believe hasn't missed a day running in about 22 years."

That's because Fuller & Johnson Engines are designed and built to give this longer service at a big additional saving in fuel and maintenance cost. Our 1926 Models are fully described in bulletin 430. Gladly sent to power users on request.

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.
Engine Specialists—Established 1840
346 Grove Street, Madison, Wis., U.S.A.

LUMBER

Always Reliable



Spring is fast approaching with its attendant jobs. Now is the time to check-up your requirements. We can supply you at short notice with your every need—from a shingle to a hardwood flooring—or from a piece to a car load. Existing prices are quite attractive when compared with previous years, and any change will likely be an increase. It will pay you to get busy now—hand your list to your local secretary and ask him for a quotation.

Where there is no local write head office

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Ltd.

Sherwood Building, Regina

MUSKRATS

We have it on the best of authority that there will be a BIG DEMAND, and that prices will rule high. The season is now open in your section. Get after them in large quantities. It will pay you well.

Make us a trial shipment of what you trap. Our remittance will open your eyes.

HORSE HAIR

This article is at present in very good demand. For immediate shipments we offer, for mane and tail, 30c to 40c per pound.

American Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.
DEALERS AND EXPORTERS
Hides, Raw Furs, Wool, Sheep Pelts,
Etc.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

GALLSTONES

PAINS IN BACK - STOMACH TROUBLE
Liver disorders quickly relieved by "Hexophen Capsules" and all symptoms banished such as bowel trouble, pains in side or back, indigestion, gas, jaundice, dyspepsia, heartburn. Easy to take. Quick relief. Send to-day for full particulars and many testimonials of this reliable remedy.

ANDERSON & CO.
Box 203 A Windsor, Ontario

CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address: Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

Readers' Question Box

We are asking the assistance of our readers in answering some of the many important questions that are asked during the season. To many of the questions asked the best reply is the experience of others who have met with the same problem. Please read these questions, and if they come within your experience send us your answer. You will be helping your fellows and we shall be glad to pay you for the time spent.

Malting Barley

I have been given to understand that brewing companies make a regular practice of paying premiums to certain growers who produce malting barley of a high grade. Can you tell me how large these premiums are, what varieties must be grown, and what extra care a man must give to his crop to be able to earn it?—C. R., Man.

Economical Threshing Unit

What combination of machinery, in your opinion, makes the most economically-operated threshing outfit? Do you favor the use of Stewart sheaf loaders with dump racks, and if so have you any plans in The Guide office for making good home-made dump racks? In your opinion what size of a threshing outfit does the cheapest job, after operating, maintenance, and interest and depreciation has all been taken into consideration?—K. D. E., Alta.

The Guide does not discuss the merits of specific makes of machinery in its editorial columns for obvious reasons. Answers to

In writing your answer to any or all of the above questions there is no limit to the length of the answer. Just give the information you think is necessary and no more, but be sure to give enough.

For the best answer to each question The Guide will pay \$3.00; for the second best \$2.00; and our regular rates of payment for any others that we publish. Write only on one side of the paper, and if you answer more than one question put your name and address under each answer. If you wish your name withheld from publication your wish will be respected. Answers must be received on or before April 10. Address replies to Readers' Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Want Uniform Hogs

In regard to the establishment of a greater degree of uniformity in the production of bacon, the joint committee representing producers, packers and the federal government, agreed at its recent Toronto meeting, that our breeds of bacon hogs should be developed to a uniform type. It was also recognized that the judging of hogs at our fairs and exhibitions plays an important part in this matter, and that more rapid progress would be made if all the breeds of bacon hogs were judged according to the same standard from year to year. The committee has recommended that the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in investigating the question of judging and the appointment of judges at fairs, shall give earnest consideration to the possibility of having all hogs of bacon breeds judged by the same judge or judges.

Future Role of Alfalfa

Allan J. Hudson takes up some of the questions submitted by Percy H. Wright, in a recent Guide article relative to the maintenance of soil fertility under extensive agriculture.

"In replacing nitrogen in the soil,"

this question, which will be forwarded to the enquirer, should contain this information, but in such letters as are published in the paper, trade names will be left out.—Ed. note.

Working Stallion

We have been obliged to keep a stallion for breeding our own little bunch of mares, as suitable stallions practically disappeared from this part of the country when the price of horses went down. We do not encourage neighbors to bring mares, as we do not think the fees recompense us for the trouble and inconvenience. Consequently, our horse has very little to do, and we propose to work him to get back part of our investment in him and the cost of his upkeep.

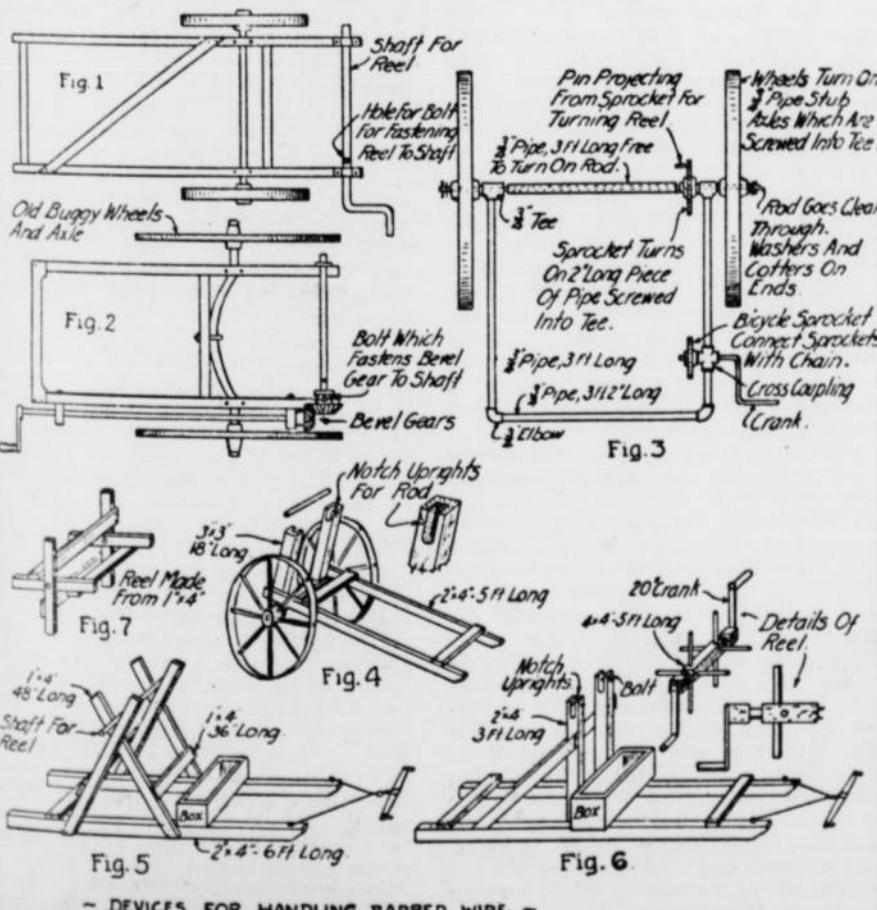
Do you think it advisable to put him on regular farm work from the beginning of seeding? He is thoroughly sound, and although registered is not a show horse, so we do not have to pay attention to its effect on his appearance. This horse is seven years old.—Lover of Belgians.

In writing your answer to any or all of the above questions there is no limit to the length of the answer. Just give the information you think is necessary and no more, but be sure to give enough.

For the best answer to each question The Guide will pay \$3.00; for the second best \$2.00; and our regular rates of payment for any others that we publish. Write only on one side of the paper, and if you answer more than one question put your name and address under each answer. If you wish your name withheld from publication your wish will be respected. Answers must be received on or before April 10. Address replies to Readers' Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

he says, "we have a choice of several methods. Unfortunately some methods accomplish the desired result at expanding cost, while sweet clover, being seeded with a nurse crop and using large scale machinery, accomplishes the replenishing of soil nitrogen at diminishing cost. Can the same principle be applied in the replenishing of minerals in the soil? Would it be possible to include in a rotation deep-rooting plants similar to clover and alfalfa, which would tap the subsoil for essential minerals?

"It seems to me that to apply mineral fertilizers as is done in Europe accomplishes the result at expanding cost, and some means must be found to attain this object at diminishing cost. Over long periods of time deep-rooting trees would do the work, but something is needed that can be fitted to a short rotation. In the application of fresh barn manure to land, not much trouble will be experienced with weed seeds if it is scattered lightly on the snow on a piece to be summerfallowed, and thoroughly worked into the topsoil with cultivator and disc sometime in the spring, to be left awhile before plowing."



Makes Hens Lay!

Keep your poultry in healthy, vigorous condition with

CHICKADEE
A FEAST FOOD
for POUlTRY



Increases Egg Production

Rich in vitamins which stimulate the appetite and aid digestion.

Ask your Poultry Supply Dealer.

Send for free booklet.
E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
Toronto, Canada.

Makes Poultry Pay!

Be Fair to Your Horses

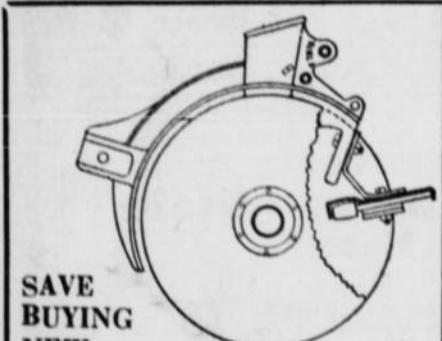
They're "soft" when Spring work starts. Long hair makes them sweat freely and weaken. Imagine going to bed with cold, wet clothes on—that's what happens to the horse with sweat-soaked, long hair after hard day's work. Clipped horses sweat less, dry quickly, keep warm and rest better at night, avoid colds, etc., look better, feel better, do more work, require less feed and are much easier to clean. It pays to clip your horses with a

STEWART No. 1 CLIPPING MACHINE

Well made—runs easy, clips fast—lasts for years—satisfaction or money back. Same machine clips cows. \$16.00 F.O.B., Toronto—Western Canada \$16.50. See your dealer or send us \$2.00 and pay balance on arrival.

Flexible Shaft Company, Ltd.

Factory and Office
345 Carlaw Ave., Toronto 8, Ont.
World's largest makers
of Clipping and Shearing equipment.



SAVE
BUYING
NEW
GRAIN
DRILL

The Fifield Roller Bearings will positively keep the forward edges of your old double-discs in proper contact without friction or wear on discs; make your old drill pull easier and last longer than a new one will without them.

Price f.o.b. Abbey, \$35 per set of 20. Sample for any make, \$2.00.

When ordering give numbers on front and rear tool castings.

FIFIELD MFG. CO. - ABBEY, SASK.



Increase Your Farm Income

You can profit by marketing everything needed or produced on the farm through Classified Advertising. "Little Guide Ads." will boost your farm income.

Keeping the Cutworm at Bay

By Kenneth M. King, Entomologist,
Dominion Government Laboratory, Saskatoon

It has been pointed out that each female moth can produce from 1,000 to 1,500 or more Red-backed cutworms. With these powers of rapid increase, we would be speedily overrun by cutworms, and there would be a continual state of outbreak in spite of all that man could do, were it not for natural factors which tend to maintain the balance. It is because of these agencies that this cutworm normally is present only in rather small numbers, and it is when these agencies temporarily fail over small or wide areas that we have local or general outbreaks.

In public thought there is a strong tendency to regard all insects as enemies of mankind. This is very far from being true, and among the more important enemies of cutworms are other insects of several kinds. Very interesting are the various ways in which the parasites have become adapted to the cutworm habits, which were described in a previous article, so that they enable their own young to reach the position on or in the host cutworm, thereby securing their food supply and the continuance of their own race. Indeed, the development and life of each kind of parasite is a veritable romance in itself.

"Big Fleas Have Little Fleas"

There is the tiny wasp which has no common name but is known to scientists as *Berecyntus*. These wasps, each scarcely larger than a pin head, search over the ground for eggs of the cutworm, in order to deposit their own eggs in these. Although the parasite grub develops with the host, to all outward appearances there is no change in an affected cutworm until it is nearly mature. Indeed, it often seems unusually vigorous and grows to more than normal size. But when fully grown the cutworm suddenly becomes distorted in a characteristic manner, and beneath its skin can be seen the little cells of the parasite, several hundred of which emerge from each cutworm affected. So small are the cutworm eggs, so hard for humans to find, and so fragile in appearance is this tiny parasite, that one wonders how it can be effective. Yet in 1924 nearly one-fifth of the Red-backed cutworms in northern Saskatchewan were destroyed by this parasite alone.

Fly Chooses Roundabout Way

An even more important parasite of cutworms is, in the parent stage, a fly (*Gonia*) somewhat larger than the housefly, and with a conspicuous whitish face. These active flies, darting from plant to plant in warm days in May and June, are often conspicuous, especially on prairie land, or fields with young vegetation. The eggs of this parasite are not placed directly on the cutworm, but are attached to young plants, and the parasite reaches its host only when a cutworm consumes that portion of the leaf which bears one of these tiny black eggs. With this very indirect method of approach it seems surprising that the parasite is able to maintain itself. However each female fly is capable of laying several thousand eggs, and the majority of these seem to be placed on seedlings, especially of the grasses and grain, and these young plants have been found to be especially attractive to the cutworms. Within the host, according to observations made by Professor E. H. Strickland, the processes are equally complicated. The egg hatches at once in the digestive juices of the cutworm and the young maggot finds its way to the cutworm brain. After developing there for a time it attacks other parts of the body until finally the whole cutworm is consumed. The cutworm is not killed, however, until after it has formed the earthen cell and has changed to a misshapen shell of a pupa. Within this the parasite completes its own development, and the fly emerges from it the following spring.

There are several other parasites whose development is almost equally interesting but cannot be detailed here. Three species are wasp-like and larger than that previously mentioned. All

of these lay their eggs within the bodies of young cutworms. The parasites develop, and after destroying the cutworm at a later stage, emerge from it and spin their silken cocoons outside. In one of these three species, only a single parasite emerges from each cutworm, but in the other two there may be a considerable number. In fact one farmer, observing it for the first time, thought that young cutworms were hatching out directly from the old one without any moth stage between.

What Birds Do to Help

Birds are undoubtedly important in destroying cutworms, but it is impossible to measure the exact effect that they have. The Franklin Gull has been repeatedly observed following plows and harrows, and picking up large numbers of cutworms in all stages of development. Curiously enough, in one case a number of these birds were seen following a cultivator with very poor results, while in an adjoining field large numbers of cutworms were crawling about on the surface without being disturbed, because unnoticed by the gulls. Crows dig up cutworms, and English sparrows have been seen to pick them up, while many of the native prairie birds have the digging habit well developed.

There are, also, important insect predators, such as the active, whitish rather soft-bodied, heavy-jawed grubs, the young of ground beetles. Another is a hard, narrow-bodied, white worm, often more than an inch long, which one observer has aptly called "the white-snake," because of its snake-like activities when disturbed. These are the young of Therevid flies. Both of these kinds of worms are sometimes mistaken for wireworms, but they should be protected.

Disease

In seasons of long periods of rainy weather, especially in June, and when combined with fairly high temperatures, fungous and bacterial diseases develop with great rapidity among cutworms. Worms so affected cease feeding and become very restless. Many of them lose their normal habits and crawl over the surface in bright sunshine. Finally they die, some in the soil and some after climbing plants or posts, later turning black and become very soft. In 1924 there were almost no signs of this disease, but in 1923 it was of some aid. In 1925 it was one of the most important factors in destroying cutworms and permitting recovery of damaged crops. Where the cutworms were abundant, the disease spread with great rapidity. In one field where cutworms were very numerous and would probably have destroyed the entire crop in normal or dry weather, the disease completely exterminated the cutworms within about two weeks of the time its presence was first noticed. This permitted the field to recover a fair, although late, stand. The prevalence of this disease in some fields made reseeding safe at a date much earlier than normally would have been the case. Where cutworms were scattered, the disease was not so important. In some districts, apparently it was only in such situations, that cutworms survived in numbers sufficient to carry the infestation over into 1926.

During a period of rainy weather in a cutworm year, one of the commonest expressions heard is, "The rain will kill the cutworms." This statement of course is not true, for there is no evidence that these cutworms will be drowned even in the heaviest rains we are likely to experience. The idea seems to be based partly on the fact that it is much more difficult to find cutworms in wet than in dry soil. Nevertheless, it is true that good rains will reduce the cutworm damage. In dry weather and with dry soil, the cutworms develop more rapidly than the plants. Moreover, the plants are usually cut through at some depth, often near the seed, and such plants do not recover. On the other hand, wet soil retards the growth of the cutworms, while helping the plants. Furthermore, the worms are forced above the surface and feed on

140 Egg Incubator \$17.95	
30 Days Trial	
Freight and duty paid to any R.R. station in Canada. Double walled with air space between. Hot water Shipped set up complete with all fixtures. Orders shipped from our Canadian warehouse.	
140 Egg	\$17.95 with Drum Brooder
180 Egg	\$21.50 with Drum Brooder
250 Egg	\$29.75 with Drum Brooder
340 Egg	\$39.95 with Canopy Brooder
500 Egg	\$59.50 with Canopy Brooder
Freight and Duty Paid	
Lamp Brooder	
Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you see our 1926 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 220, Racine, Wis.	

Every Day You Need

KRESODIP No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

TO AID IN KEEPING

All Livestock and Poultry Healthy

Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.
For Scratches, Wounds and common skin troubles.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKLETS ARE FREE:

No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.

No. 157—DOG BOOKLET. Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.

No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the prevention of common hog diseases.

No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.

No. 163—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, and to prevent disease.

Kresodip No. 1 in Original Packages for Sale at all Drug Stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

Parke, Davis & Co.

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

Montreal, Quebec Winnipeg, Manitoba

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamp.

W. F. YOUNG Inc., 155 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Que. Absorbine and Absorbine Jr. are made in Canada

the leaves or cut the plants high up. Such plants, in the case of cereals, recover with the favorable moisture present, stooling out occurs, and the final loss is very small. We have already noted how important disease may become in long wet periods. In all, therefore, good May and June rains do help the cutworm situation, and the idea is at least partly right, though not as directly as is usually supposed.

The full effect of weather conditions in relation to the Red-backed cutworm is not well understood. Certainly these conditions profoundly influence not only the prevalence of disease and the recovery of crops, but also the parasites and each stage of development of the cutworm itself. Some time in the future, when our knowledge of the effects of these conditions is more complete, it may be possible to predict with considerable accuracy the outbreaks of this cutworm.

When the natural control agencies fail, an outbreak of cutworms follows. Under these conditions, farmers cannot wait for nature to reduce the cutworms to normal numbers again, but must take steps to save their gardens and field crops. The means which have been found of greatest value against the Red-backed cutworm will be discussed in the final article of the series.

This is the second of a series of three articles by Dr. King. The third article, dealing with control methods, will appear in The Guide of April 15.

Our First Failure

Disappointment in tree fruits in 1925 traces back to abnormally cold summer of 1924—By W. J. Boughey

WHEN I got Prof. Hansen's report of January, 1926, in which he said, "Apples, plums and other fruit trees had a rest in 1925, due to late spring frosts, so the chances are excellent for a good crop this season," I felt relieved to know that we were, in Northern Manitoba, no worse off than 500 miles south.

In August, 1924, we had a visit from the Great Plains Horticultural Association, consisting largely of professors of horticulture of the prairie states and provinces, and other horticultural fanciers, and were able to show them trees loaded with hybrid apples, crabs and plums, beyond anything those from the south have even anticipated, we were very proud of our display and of our country.

Although we have had one season of nearly total failure in all fruit crops, except strawberries, yet where is the place on this earth that has never experienced at least a near failure? Even as one swallow does not make a summer, neither does one failure of the tree fruits brand our country as too near the North Pole and liable to failure.

Americans Marvel at Raspberries

It rather has its beneficent effects, otherwise we might try banana growing sometime. These test years are beneficial to experimenters in horticulture in that it eliminates some of the tender varieties of fruits and shows up degrees of hardiness by its effect on all varieties. In 1924, we gave ocular demonstration that in the growing of raspberries, we, in this country, were almost unapproachable. Some of the scientific men saw all their pet varieties doing far better than average, and said the showing here was worth the price of the whole trip, and offered to make our place a trial station for all their newly-produced varieties. As a result we have another long row with many new raspberries, plums and pears.

It has always been the writer's great delight to do experimental work, and it looks as if great pleasure awaits our future more than ever. Still, in 1925, our raspberries were just as abject a failure as they proved a proud success in 1924. Let us examine why this occurred. When the horticulturists were here it was admitted by all that the season was three weeks later than average, and that three weeks was never overtaken, in fact another week was lost.

A Summer With no July

That fall I noted that all raspberries and tree fruits of the least admixture of southern blood, went into the winter garbed in the greenness of midsummer. I wrote to the Manitoba Agricultural College for statistics on the heat units for the past season, and the report from Prof. Ellis, corroborated the appearance of the trees and raspberries. The report showed that a count of the heat units received by Manitoba, in 1925, totalled 1,200 less than in the average summer, and as that is the average in round figures for July, then we practically had a season with the month of July cut out of it.

This, then, was followed by a drop to

about -30 degrees in November, and with immaturity existing I was able to foretell a large amount of winter-killing for 1925, which, perhaps, more rightfully should be attributed to the preceding summer.

I was not glum at the death of raspberries and some trees in the spring of 1925, but I was disgusted to see our hope in our native plum selections thoroughly destroyed by the exceptionally heavy frost after these were fairly in bloom. Not one wild plum did we have on the place last year. We had a few samples of Cheney, Opata and Sapa from blooms of the latter two, practically touching the ground at the base of the trees, and from some Cheney buds which were not far enough advanced to be killed by winter temperature. Still there was a silver lining even to this cloud on our pomological horizon. The Tom Thumb cherry was not affected by either the cold summer preceding or the spring frost, and it bore a full crop in 1925. And as this fruit is of rather good quality, and in size too big to be called a cherry, and it really is, strictly speaking, a dwarf plum, and seems as sure as taxes. We have had Stevenson's Mammoth plum over 20 years, and never before had we failed to have fruit, and usually in such quantity and beauty as to win the admiration of beholders. Wheat, oats and barley are seldom such croppers as plums of the hardest types. So there is nothing to lament about, although we have got so used to getting some returns from plums that it affected our pocket-book.

Apples Surprisingly Good

The crabs and hybrid apples were fair, seeming to be able to mature in colder weather and not being so early in bloom, were able to set a fair crop.

Moonbeam, Ohta and Herbert, seemed to be the hardier raspberries in order named. The former is a new creation by Prof. N. E. Hansen, and has the habit of hanging on the bush till picked or dried up. This characteristic it gets from being one-quarter hybrid of a purple variety, Shaffer's Colossal.

This point of fruit sticking on the bush or tree is one I have pointed out to plant breeders before as a very desirable characteristic. Prof. Hansen, in Northern Novelties for 1925, a bulletin he issues annually, says, "I received a letter from a Canadian friend asking that I develop a cherry that would dry up and stay on the bush till the farmers found time to pick them. I thought this was a tall order for one day, but shortly after I went out into the seedling nursery and found the plant, which I have named the Oka cherry. The fruit dries up into a sweet prune-like fruit, and later can be cooked up into an excellent sauce. So after all I find the Oka cherry filling the demand of my Canadian friend, although I would not recommend leaving the fruit on the trees too long, as they are too tempting."

He sent us 10 of these trees and they look alright as yet, and will likely bloom next year, and we shall see what they will be like. However, Sapa is a good clinger to its tree and Opata and Tom Thumb stick pretty well, too.

What is Your Answer to this One?

A and B are two farmers, who each bought his own end of a threshing outfit. They agreed to thresh together and share the profits equally. Each partner was to be charged for his own threshing at the regular rates charged for custom threshing.

When they were through threshing for others and had all their bills paid, they had profits over expenses of \$343.50. This money was paid out on expenses incurred on their own threshing.

A's threshing bill amounted to \$1,130.50. He contributed to the expenses of his threshing \$567.14 out of his own pocket, leaving a balance owing to the partnership of \$563.36.

B's threshing bill amounted to \$413.83,

and he paid expenses on his threshing of

**1 year after
to pay 30-day
trial**

Mail Coupon

and see this remarkable offer

LOOK over the newest model American Separator with all its latest improvements and conveniences. Separators from 850 lb. capacity to one-cow size. Seven sizes to select from and any one you wish sent on 30 DAYS TRIAL, subject to your own approval. The Separator known for its outstanding excellence of work and service.

30 DAYS TRIAL!

The American Must Make Good—or We Will.

FREIGHT PAID BOTH WAYS, IF RETURNED

Test it. Try it. Compare it—in work, workmanship, and price. When you find it the closest skimming, easiest to turn, easiest to clean—in fact the best separator for least money; you may pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments. If you don't think so, return it at our expense.

FACTORY PRICES as low as

\$24.95 Direct from factory to farm.

You save all dealers' expense and profit.

Canadian prices same in U. S. A. No duty to pay. Shipped from convenient points in the Dominion. Terms more liberal than ever before. Think of it!

Payments as low as **\$2.15** a month for a genuine, guaranteed American Separator. Our largest size costs little more than an ordinary suit of clothes. So easy are our terms that the separator will not only pay for itself while you enjoy its use, but will give you a handsome profit besides.

American

SEPARATOR

Successful for over 30 years

Time tested by hundreds of thousands and proved most profitable to own.

The machine with the real, sound, high-grade quality, and long life built into every single part. Wonder bowl in perfect balance; short detachable spindle; ball bearings in hardened steel races; special gears like those in the highest priced automobiles; aluminum, non-rusting, interchangeable skimming discs; convenient low tank, spouts and crank; a machine unmatched for easy running, easy cleaning and close skimming. The easiest terms we have ever offered will surprise you!

Start Making More Money

GET THIS CATALOG FIRST!

Tells all about the American Separator—how it works—how it saves time—how it makes money—tells what users say about it. Tells all about our free trial offer—all about our low monthly payments. Send for your free copy today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.

Box 113P, Bridgeburg, Ont.

Shipments made promptly from various points in the Dominion to insure prompt delivery.

MAIL THIS COUPON
American
Separator Co.
Box 113-P
Bridgeburg, Ont.

Please send me your new 40 page illustrated catalog, FREE.

Name.....

Address.....

(Please print name and address)

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved farm property. Lowest current rates. Apply through our representatives in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited

323 Main Street, Winnipeg

2nd Avenue and 20th Street, Saskatoon

National Trust Building, Edmonton

Strawberries a Compensation

The early and heavy snowfall in November, 1925, although it could not save the raspberries and plums, it at least was the best thing possible for the strawberries. We had the best crop of these we ever had, largely because a winter of heavy snow was followed by a summer with plenty of rain.

I cannot keep statistics on varieties like an experimental farm, so my statements are just opinions, and still may be pretty correct, as we try a large number of different varieties. I find Easypicker the best home-berry, as it is exceedingly prolific and of the highest quality, but it is imperfect and needs some other perfect variety to pollinate it. I believe Dr. Burrill, which is very like the old Senator Dun-

lap, only a better berry and more prolific, is about as good a mate for Easypicker as any. Easypicker is a new variety originated by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Another of their originations is Minnetonka. It is late and very large and firm. It will keep several days on the vine if not picked. By the time these got ripe our Progressives and Champions were getting very small and dragged on the market where we sold them, but directly Minnehaha appeared they went like hot-cakes. The storekeeper said, "Why didn't you give us berries like this all the time?" Of course, I explained they were only just getting ripe, but we had very few plants. However, I think I have indicated in this article several of the best varieties for home and market use. I might mention Portia, a pistillate variety from our Central Experimental Farm, a good cropper and the most beautiful of the family, and then if you want a berry to come through a snowless winter, Prof. Hansen's Dakota best fills the bill. It is rather soft, but is a high-flavored strawberry.

Recommended Vegetable List

The following list of vegetables is the one recommended by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, with additions by W. R. Leslie, of Morden, to make it of greater value for prairie kitchen gardens:

Asparagus—The Mary Washington has been found very satisfactory from the standpoint of disease resistance and is a very fine cropper.

Beans—Pencil Pod Black Wax, Round Pod Kidney Wax, Stringless Green Pod, and Hodson Long Pod Wax, with Kentucky Wonder Wax, Golden Cluster Wax and Scarlet Runner as pole sorts, the latter of the very finest quality.

Beets—Flat Egyptian as an early sort and Detroit Dark Red.

Cabbage—Golden Acre as a round headed first early, followed by Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory as mid-season, with shortstem Danish Ballhead for winter storage.

Cauliflower—Early Snowball and Early Dwarf Erfurt.

Carrots—Chantenay and Danvers.

Corn—Piccaninny as first early, followed by Early Malcolm and Golden Bantam. Golden Tom Thumb is a good pop corn.

Cucumbers—Early Cluster and Early Fortune.

Celery—Golden Plume. This variety will, it is believed, take the place of the old reliable Golden Self Blanching on account of its vigor of growth and freedom from disease. Early Blanching Fordhook is a very promising green variety which produces very thick meaty leafstalks of exceedingly good quality.

Lettuce—Improved Hanson, Grand Rapids, Leeberg.

Muskmelons—Page's Early, Early Knight, Early Champlain, Hearts of Gold or Hoodoo, Miller Cream or Osage and Milwaukee Market.

Onions—Yellow Globe Danvers, Sweet Spanish, Red Wethersfield and Red Globe.

Peas—Thomas Laxton, Blue Bantam, Lincoln, Stratagem.

Parsnip—Hollow Crown.

Radish—Scarlet Turnip White Tip, French Breakfast.

Rhubarb—Ruby and McDonald.

Spinach—King of Denmark and New Zealand, which is a perpetual variety.

Squash—Golden and Green Hubbard and the Acorn Squash, the flesh of this small variety somewhat resembles sweet potatoes in texture and flavor. They are very productive.

Tomatoes—Alacrity as the first early followed by Earliana, with John Baer and Bonny Best for the main crop.

Watermelons—Will Sugar, Cole's Early, Peerless and Kleckley Sweet.

visited that district in 1924, and reports that the fruit of the Sungari wild grape is larger than the wild grapes of Manitoba or the Dakotas, and is brought in large quantities to the towns along the Siberian railway, where it is purchased for cooking purposes and for making wine. The natives eat them raw, but Prof. Hansen would not regard them as a table grape. Some of the berries are five-eighths of an inch in diameter, purplish black in color. In autumn the foliage is very ornamental with purple and red tints, so he considered that this grape should be well adapted for arbors.

Through the courtesy of the British Consul and the manager of the Railway Experimental Farm, near Horbin, China, The Guide has secured a quantity of seed of this Sungari wild grape. We wish to distribute it throughout the prairie provinces where it can be given a good test. Consequently it has been made up into 100 packages of approximately 50 seeds to the package. These packages will be donated to the first 100 Guide readers who send a self-addressed and stamped envelope and request them. It would be well to plant the seed in the garden for at least the first year and the next spring transplant the seedlings to the place where they will be grown and trained as vines. Some of the seedlings may have imperfect blooms, but probably half of them will have perfect flowers and will bear fruit. The Guide will ask those receiving the seeds to report on the results secured. If they do well, it is probable that by selecting choice seed and growing new plants year after year a great improvement can be made. Address letters to Sungari Grapes, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Where A Dim Light Led

Continued from Page 9

the lambs were ready for market. During the next two months the others were sold and also the 53 hogs to which had been fed, besides the corn, \$25 worth of grain.

It was found that a 6,000-pound gain had been made by 557 lambs on corn. They sold at 12 cents a pound as against a buying-in price of 10 cents. The total profit on the lambs was \$1,508.20. There was still enough corn to winter 150 ewes belonging to Mr. Carbine, and from them it is expected that there will be lambs worth at least \$980 in the fall, making a conservative estimate of 140 lambs and valuing them at \$7.00 a head. The total profit on the hogs was \$736, so Mr. Jensen finds that the corn crop on his summerfallow in 1925 has produced \$3,224.20, which is approximately \$20 an acre.

Besides the financial result, which was very gratifying, the Jensen summerfallow is in better shape than it has been for years, because it is free from weeds, has held moisture and has not blown, and furthermore there has been adequate pasture for the farm stock throughout the winter.

The Past Session at Regina

Continued from Page 7

Sundry Legislation

Amendments to the act respecting the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company gives the company power to grant aid to charitable organizations for the purpose of advancing the interests of agriculture and agriculturists. Power is also given to the company to dispose of its entire undertaking under conditions set forth in the act.

The Infants Act is amended to provide that unless otherwise stated by a court, and subject to the provisions of the Act, the father and mother living together shall be joint guardians of their infant children with equal powers right and duties. When not living together or when divorced or judicially separated, they may make a written agreement as to which parent shall have control and education of the infant children. If they fail to agree either may apply to a court for an order. On the death of either parent the survivor shall be the guardian, either alone if no guardian has been appointed under the act, or jointly with a guardian so appointed, and power is given to the court to appoint a new guardian to act jointly with the surviving parent.

The Married Woman's Property Act is amended to provide that the removal of proceedings before a district court judge to the Court of King's Bench shall be done on an order of the judge of the district court.

The Secondary Education Act has been amended so as to give the high school boards the power to charge fees not exceeding \$10 for the December term, \$7.50 for the Easter term, and \$7.50 for the June term, where the parent or lawful guardian is a resident ratepayer, and not exceeding \$20 for the December term, \$15 for the Easter term and \$15 for the June term when the parent or lawful guardian is not a resident ratepayer. Fees may be varied according to grades, and it is optional with the board whether fees are to be charged.

Provincial Finances

Apart from legislation, chief interest in the last session centred around the budget statement presented for the tenth occasion by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, at that time provincial treasurer and premier of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Dunning, in his address, stated that the province closed its financial year with a deficit in cash of \$166,388.80. He stated he did not regard a deficit of this size as a very serious matter, "in the administration of a business involving the expenditure in various ways of over \$12,000,000 in the fiscal year." He also stated that the deficit was not viewed by him as being serious as the finances were operated on a cash plan. "We have large sums of money due the government but they are not taken into account in arriving at the figure" indicating the deficit, he said.

Mr. Dunning also gave some interesting figures regarding the prosperity of the farmers of the province. Summarizing his tables of figures, Mr. Dunning said that putting all the figures together the conclusion would be reached that from the sale of their surplus products in 1925, the farmers of Saskatchewan would receive \$285,210,393, as compared with \$194,547,220 in the year before, or an amount of \$89,663,173 more would come into Saskatchewan as a result of the sale of surplus product in 1925.

"There is a definite improvement in the morale of our people," said Mr. Dunning. "We should be thankful that the benefits of the 1925 crop are more generally distributed over the province than has been the case for a number of years. . . . There is every reason for confidence both in the future of our people in an economic sense and the future of the province as a governmental entity although there is still need for continued caution."

Why is it that a man can see a pretty ankle three blocks away while driving a motor car in a crowded city street, but will fail to notice, in the wide, open country-side the approach of a locomotive the size of a schoolhouse and accompanied by a flock of forty-two box cars?—Motor in Canada

Remember BOVRIL Puts Beef into You

HAVE YOU READ THE BOOK A War on Poverty

by that old campaigner in the cause of economic justice for the western farmers—

E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta?

If you haven't, send in your order for it at once to his home, accompanied by the price, \$2.00. Like most old farmers, he needs the money, while the reader will receive quite a collection of ideas, some of which may prove of value in the time of crisis and reconstruction facing us.

Prof. Louis Aubrey Wood, Ph.D., University of Oregon, author of A History of Farmers' Movements in Canada, says of Partridge, among other complimentary things: "More ideas have originated with him affecting the farmers' social and economic welfare than with any other dweller in the grain country."

LUMBER at Special prices from the MILL TO YOU

Spring Building?

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

by eliminating middlemen's profits and expenses. Our customers tell us we save them one-third and give them better lumber. Buy your lumber, lath, shingles, doors, windows, etc., from us direct, and save enough to pay your carpenter! We GUARANTEE the grade of every piece we ship.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

Be sure and write for our delivered price list before you buy, or send us your plans or bill of material for delivered estimate. Pool your lumber order with your neighbors and get a car load. Our plan folder pictures houses and barns specially designed for the Northwest.

Send for FREE plan folder

Containing many beautiful house plans and suggestions.

FARMER'S MUTUAL LUMBER CO. LTD. BEKINS BLDG. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Established 1913. Capital: \$100,000.
Bankers: Royal Bank of Canada

Another Way to Save Money

Every week we receive a letter from some reader saying: "I have sold and bought a number of articles to such advantage by watching the classified pages, that I have saved enough money to pay for The Guide for the rest of my life." Why not you!

Sungari Grape Seeds for Free Distribution

Along the Sungari River in the northern part of China, where the thermometer dips to from 47 to 50 degrees below zero in the winter, wild grapes grow in great abundance. Prof. N. E. Hansen, the famous fruit breeder and horticultural explorer of South Dakota,

Jas. Pitchford, Pleasant Valley, Sask., standing in a field of peas grown by him last year for seed. Mr. Pitchford has been growing this crop for 40 years, in which time he has tried out a large number of varieties, but the Prince of Wales, he claims, beats them all because of a combination of earliness, flavor and productiveness.



Farmers in the Making

Continued from Page 8

fell in November I put them into the turkey house and fed them three times a day until six weeks before Christmas. During this time I fed them warm milk and water, whole potatoes suspended on a string for exercise as well as nourishment, boiled or cooked barley, barley and oat chop, oats and wheat.

One week before Christmas I had them killed, by piercing the brain. I had to hustle and pluck them while they were warm as it's much easier then. When they were all plucked I hung them up in a cool place, but did not freeze them.

The next day I packed them carefully and shipped them to the city. I preferred selling them before Christmas for the price is highest then. In a few days I received my check which amounted to \$57.60. What delight! Then I began looking over the slip which was attached to the check and this is what I found: 12 No. 1 turkeys, weight 192 lbs., price 30c per lb. Total \$57.60.

During the season I gained a good knowledge of turkey raising, which I never will forget. I learned that the young turkeys are hard to raise, as they are easily chilled and have to be kept dry during wet weather. Also the proper food required for them at different stages of growth, how to fatten poultry for market, also when to sell them at highest prices. I observed that the gobler is a beautiful bird to keep for farmyard decoration.

I obtained my knowledge from various papers, and bulletins and from other turkey raisers.

Now as to my expenses I did not have to buy any food, for my father saw the interest I displayed in my work and allowed me to use all the grain I required. However, I tried to keep a record of expenses as near as possible, and found that they amounted to \$18. Thus my gain was \$39.60, and I am allowed to keep \$57.60 which I am proud of, this being my first attempt.—Helen C. Hiedinger, Gimli, Man.

An Investment in Canaries

My brother and I decided that we would each put in an equal amount of money and buy a pair of canaries. We looked in The Guide and saw an advertisement, for a pair for \$6.50. We sent for a pair, and they arrived on March 30.

Dick began to sing a week after we got him. One day we noticed Sally (the hen) tearing bits of paper off the bottom of the cage. We put some string and other material in the cage, and she built her nest. She laid the first egg on April 26. It was a bluish-green color, and very small. Sally laid four eggs, and then began to set. We moved Dick to another cage (home-made one of apple boxes) while Sally was setting. At last the day arrived for the birdie's to come, but alas!—the eggs were no good, and we did not get any birds from the first setting.

Sally began to lay again, in about a week. She laid four eggs again, and began to set. This time she hatched three birds, one hen, and two singers.

We fed the young ones on chopped egg and red pepper till they were about three weeks old, then the egg was cut down, and replaced by bird seed.

We had received several orders for singers, so decided to fill the first orders first. We could not sell the birds until they had started to sing. When they were about two months old, one singer died. We were very sorry, because we had to sell the old one in its place. We charged \$4.00 for the young bird and \$5.50 for Dick. We kept the young hen for breeding, this year. We kept the money we received for Dick to buy another singer. With the money for the young bird we bought two cages, at \$2.00 each. The following is a statement of expenses:

1 pair of canaries.....	\$6.50
Express	1.10
Two cages	4.00
Feed for year at 30 cents a package	1.80
New singer	5.00
Express .....	.55
Total cost.....	\$18.95

WHAT THE PAINT INDUSTRY OWES TO THE FARMER!



THERE is satisfaction to the farmer, buying Canadian paint and varnish to protect and improve his farm, in knowing that the most important liquid used in all paint and varnish, Linseed Oil, was produced from his own flax seed.

The finest Linseed Oil in the world is obtained from northerly grown flax seed, and Canadian manufacturers are amply supplied with this necessary basic element to finest paint.

Industries pass on prosperity one to another, each reaping profits from each. Every bit of Canadian property protected and given beauty with paint owes a debt to Canadian agriculture. Every farmstead and barn, thus preserved, helps cancel the obligation of the paint and varnish trade to the farmer.

SAVE THE SURFACE CAMPAIGN
601 Keefer Building • Montreal
Subscribed to by Paint, Varnish
and Allied Interests.

The birds we sold brought
us \$ 9.50

Loss \$9.45

Although we lost so much in money, we gained one female bird, and plenty of amusement. Now we have one male and two females. We hope to raise enough birds this year to pay us back, and bring us a gain besides.

We received information from Brock's Book on Birds, which we received free with a free sample of bird seed. We used this seed all the time.—Dorothy Budden, age 13 years, Kincaid, Sask.

Likes to Work With Bees

The project which I have undertaken is beekeeping. I have been in this business two years and hope to be in it many more. For the year 1925 I used my savings to buy foundation and all necessary equipment. A list of expenses for year 1925, is as follows:

3 deep supers at 40c.....	\$1.20
27 frames at 6c.....	1.76
Wire and nails .....	.40
1 lb. wired foundation (for hive body) .....	.86
1 1/2 lb. unwired foundations (shallow super).....	1.26
37 sheets foundation (for hive body)	3.70
Sugar	4.25
Total expense	\$13.43

The bees were taken out of their winter case in the early part of May, the hives being placed in same direction as in case. To see whether the bees were in prime condition to carry on the work expected of them, the colonies had to have a thorough examination. The following points should be remembered in looking through a hive: see if the queen is laying, or whether the colonies are queenless, or working hard. This at first was tedious work, but gradually I got used to it, even if I was well stung. I discovered that four hives were in excellent condition and the fifth would be all right if carefully observed for a month.

The first swarm came in July. My, but what excitement there was. Finally the excitement was subdued and with the help of dad the swarm was taken. Later in August another swarm came from another colony. On searching the parent colony, it was discovered that it was in a very weak condition. I was advised to put this swarm back in the parent hive. This I did. Later, this hive again swarmed. Again it was put back. It swarmed a third time and this time I kept it. Both the parent colony and the swarm "built up" and became my strongest colonies.

It was now time to extract. Usually, I took from the bees on the one day what I intended to extract the next.

The task was a long and tedious one. From the extractor, the honey was drained in crocks. Later it was strained and put in pails. The total number of pounds which my five colonies produced was 500. Mother, dad, my two brothers and sister and myself must have consumed fully 200 pounds. I have sold 212 pounds, wholesale, at 15c a pound. My proceeds has been $212 \times 15c = \$31.80$.

Therefore my profit has
been \$31.80
13.43
\$18.37

The bees were wintered outside in a modern ease in early part of October. As the case only holds four hives and I have five it is a little inconvenient. My elder brother who has one colony of bees also fixed a place in a granary for my extra hive and put his with it.

Most of my information I received from a friend beekeeper. Also I gained information from reading bulletins issued by Department of Agriculture. From my experience in beekeeping I must add that I have learned, never to run from a bee, always be well protected and to always make a large movement.—Margaret Junkin, age 14, Dominion City, Man.

You Buy Satisfaction

when you buy delicious

"SALADA"

TEA

H714

Its strength and freshness are unique. The uniformly high quality never varies. Try it.



This Bright Kitchen Floor Saves Hours of Work

There is nothing like Dominion Linoleum for the kitchen floor. Bright, cosy, cheerful and so easy to clean and keep clean. No need to worry over muddy footprints or spilled things. Just wipe them up.

Dominion Linoleum

Made in a wide range of beautiful designs for every room in the house, is low in price. It is made in widths sufficient to cover any ordinary room from wall to wall, without seam or crack and it wears for years and years.

Dominion Linoleum Rugs

have all the practical advantages of Dominion Linoleum and lie flat on the floor without fastening of any kind. Will not tear, crack or curl at the edges. Beautiful designs; low prices.



AT HOUSE FURNISHING AND GENERAL STORES

PRACTICE THRIFT

INVEST IN **4½%** DEMAND SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Issued in Denominations of
\$5, \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 \$10,000
Payable on Demand

For further particulars, write or apply to

HON. R. G. REID
Provincial Treasurer

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

W. V. NEWSON
Deputy Prov. Treasurer

The Treasure of Ho

By L. Adams Beck

(Continued from last week)

What Has Happened so Far

John Mallerdean, whose ancestors had also lived in China, worked in the Customs office. He went up into the mountains for a holiday, accompanied by his servant, Yin. There, in the Temple of August Peace, he met a priest who called him by name, and who told him that he recognized him by the locket he wore. That night Mallerdean had a curious experience. He saw as in a dream, yet seeming conscious, the scene enacted many years before, in which his ancestor, John Mallerdean, killed his young wife rather than leave her to the mercy of an evil man, Vernon, who had managed to get Mallerdean, his wife and her father, Keith, into his own hands. Vernon was seeking treasures which had been given by the Chinese Emperor to Mallerdean and Keith for valuable services. Vernon wanted to marry Dorothy Keith, but she had been secretly married to Mallerdean several years before. There was a child, a girl, by this marriage. In the morning the priest told John Mallerdean that what he had seen in this vision had actually happened many years before. John left the temple, determined to find some trace of the daughter of the former John Mallerdean, and to help recover the treasure that rightly belonged to his family.

CHAPTER III

IMPOSSIBLE to say how long I waited nor the strangeness of that dreadful time. I had much to think of if I could have thought at all, but it was impossible. The Peking I knew was falling into visible ruin before my eyes. The thin crust of safety and daily habit was broken up to disclose the lava boiling beneath. I know this might happen in any great town and in many it must happen before this century is out—but, standing by the window and looking out on the brutal and hideous faces thronging there, I knew exactly the meaning of the lightly uttered words—"hell broke loose."

Now, when what I guess to be an hour had gone by, someone entered the room, moving as noiselessly as a leaf in the air. I heard nothing until he was at my side, and I swung round then to face a man, dressed in a long straight coat of sober grey silk, bowing low:

"Benevolence, I am come—" he began, and then started back, and I could see that behind the large horn spectacles he wore to conceal the defect, his eyes were utterly sightless.

"It is a foreigner," he muttered. "The great of our people do not move like that. The smell is different of the robe, the hair—. Sir, I beg your august pardon, but I supposed that the noble Yang Lien was in this room. Compassionate a blind man and say where I can find him. It is more than urgent."

"He is gone out some time since," I said briefly.

"That is no foreigner's Chinese," he said low and anxiously. "Do I speak to a friend of Yang Lien's and to whom? Does it not say in the classics that the wise will always aid the blind since their eyes, closed to earthly sights, are open to secret things?"

"It is also said in the classics," I rejoined, "that the wise man's tongue is lame in unknown company, and these are times for care. Who are you who question me?"

"I am the Blind Man of Hupei!" he answered without a moment's hesitation. And then it flashed upon me. I knew—I had heard of him often in that house and in others—a man deprived of his sight by the cruelty of the Dowager Empress because on an unlucky day he had become possessed of a secret injurious to her honor. Up to that time he had been in high favor, an astrologist, a horoscopist without whose advice nothing could be done, who almost controlled her daily actions, but from that time a ruined and blinded outcast. On the spot she handed him over to the Palace attendants for torture, and his life would not have been worth a minute's purchase but for the strange fact that he had been born in the same hour and aspect of the planets as herself, and with all her courage she dared not put an end to his life that might be ominous for her own.

The Blind Man of Hupei! Yes, those eyes had seen many strange things before they were darkened, but the tongue did not dare to utter them. I knew I might speak, for Yang Lien

had befriended the man in his misery. I looked at him with the deepest interest. A patient ghostly face, profoundly intelligent, even lacking the spirit of the eyes, wan and hollow cheecked, tense with nerves and suffering. A remarkable man, a face to remember. I noted, and spoke.

"He is gone to seek an audience of the Dowager Empress."

He struck his hands together with a low moaning cry.

"O Goddess of Mercy, pity and help him! She is mad with rage and folly. As soon turn a starving tiger from a lamb as turn the Manchu woman from the slaughter of the foreigner. Even now in the lanes and byways the Boxers are massacring the native Christians. The streets are running with blood—"

He was interrupted by the most frightful outburst of cries in the city—Rachel weeping for her children if ever I heard it. A bugle had sounded, a shrill discordant note which was evidently a signal, and it was followed by the rattle of shots and these shrieks of despair. Again I made for the door—anything rather than listen passively. He caught me by the coat like Yang Lien, and with the same authority. I stared at him in astonishment.

"Stay; be still; whoever you are. What are cries when so much worse is at hand? Tell me your name, noble person, I entreat you. You are not of our people for though your tongue is native, my senses, which cannot be cheated, acting for my lost eyes, tell me otherwise. If you would help the benevolent Yang Lien, be honest with me. I am the faithfulest of those who love him."

"I am John Mallerdean," I said with deep reluctance. I could not tell what to make of the man, but I knew Yang Lien had the highest opinion of him. He repeated my name with a dazed air, passing his hand over the withered eyes.

"John Mallerdean? Are you a tall man with hair as black as our gowns and dark eyes and straight black brows? Have you a white scar on the left temple? Have you a watch with a cross on it and four smaller crosses in the spaces? Have you—"

"Stop!" I interrupted, stemming the flow of questions. "I am the man you describe except for the scar. I have no scar."

"The watch?"

"Yes, I have the watch. What does this mean? I shall answer not one more question until I know your reasons."

"Strange—no scar!" he muttered. "But that was indelible. Am I dreaming or awake? In this eternal darkness how shall a man distinguish between fact and illusion!"

I began to think I was in company with a lunatic. I liked the Blind Man of Hupei much less than what I had heard of him.

"Obtuse and shallow slave that I am!" the dull voice muttered on. "John Mallerdean is dead a hundred years ago. The Flying Tiger river has washed his bones clean. Yet I have seen—I see him. And he and Ho laugh and mock me with the secret that the Imperial Lady would have spared my eyes to know."

I began to see a dim and doubtful light. The Empress—the Empress was on the track of the hidden riches! Then heaven help me! I adventured with the utmost caution.

"Had John Mallerdean a secret? He was of my venerated ancestors. I bow before his spirit." (It is thus one must speak in China of the family dead.)

"That is dutiful. That is well!" he replied eagerly, fixing what were once his eyes on my face. "Yes, a secret, a political secret, no more. You have no papers, nothing that speaks of it!"

"I have nothing that may be told to strangers," I replied stolidly. And then, with the booming of the guns about us, a wonderful thing happened. His features stiffened and fixed almost

into a corsetlike rigidity. His clasped hands relaxed and hung loosely down as his knees swayed under him, and he crumpled slowly backward into the great chair behind him. The strangest thing!—his head fell back, the neck sank into the shoulders. The Blind Man of Hupei was in the spirit—in the body no longer; the empty shell lay before me. Presently a thick voice, stumbling as if uncertain, gathering strength and certainty as it proceeded, broke from his lips:

"The noble Yang Lien. I see—I see. He nears the Forbidden City. Through the Gate of Secluded Peace he goes in. His face is sad and fixed. He pushes aside the attendants who would stop him. Li Lien-ying, the Empress's favorite, thrusts his body in front of him; he stretches out his arm. He says, 'You shall not enter. The Old Buddha is furious. She will kill you if your nobility enters.' He bars the way. But the noble Yang Lien goes on, on. He thrusts the big brute aside. 'I will see Her Majesty. Make way for the State Councillor. Make way!' and Li Lien-ying falls back. So he goes on. I see Li Lien-ying hulking after him. O may all the spirits of his ancestors, all the spirits of the dead Emperors, protect him now! He nears the Hall of Peaceful Longevity. He goes in. He holds his head high."

The words were so swift, so dramatic that they held me. I saw the scene he depicted as if I had been present. Yes, Yang Lien would hold his head high in the presence of death and that was what he went to meet. But hush! there was more.

"The Old Buddha sits on her state chair with the silken phoenixes above it. A girl is behind it, holding a cup—a beauty of the first order. Her coat is green satin embroidered with the Peaches of Immortality and willows. Her hair is night black, her eyes blue—blue as the roof tiles of the Temple of Heaven. She stares in horror as the old noble breaks his way in. The cup drops from her hands. It breaks.

"Sanctuary, sanctuary, your Majesty," he cries. The Old Buddha rises, holding by her chair. She does not fear. She knows not what fear is. "What sanctuary do you need?" she cries—"here in this forbidden place where you should not be. Why are you here?"

"To bring the truth to your Majesty, the last gift of life spent in your service." He makes the kowtow and advances on his knees. O spirits of the Emperors protect him!"

Clairvoyance. People talk of it glibly, but to see it thus is terrifying. I knew I was walking by this man's aid where I could never walk. I was in the presence of the Empress. And the girl! Black hair and sapphire eyes. Was my brain turning? No. He saw.

"Kneeling, he speaks: 'Your Majesty, your guns are turned on the legations. Humbly I recall to you that it is known to all the wise that these Boxers are miserable imposters. They have no strength, they have no magic. Only this morning forty Boxers were shot dead in Shuai Fu Lane and the altar of the magic was destroyed. Their Five Demon trick is child's play. They are fools and they will ruin your dynasty.'

"The Old Buddha rises, in her yellow satin coat. The jewels and pins in her headdress glitter. She is terrible. The Motherly Countenance is wild with fury. 'How dare you question my authority? Slave! Fool! These foreigners shall be exterminated before I eat my morning meal.'

"He does not waver. All men quail before the anger of the Empress, but he goes on: 'My beloved Mistress, I would save you. True, you may have these men murdered. They are few and surrounded by many, but when they are dead, millions will avenge them. Will France, America, England, Germany, Japan, bear this insult? Has not Confucius said, 'The person of the Envoy is sacred? Heaven will avenge him?'

"The girl, as if fainting, leans on the back of the chair and covers her face. They do not heed her. The Old Buddha screams with rage.

"If I can bear this, what must not be borne? Traitor, you cannot know

that these foreign devils have sent me a dispatch insolently written as if to a slave, demanding my abdication, and that ten thousand foreign troops should enter Peking to restore order. You cannot know this."

"I know—I know. But it is a forgery. It was forged in the house of Prince Tuan, the patron of the Boxers. Your Majesty is as the swimmer caught in the smooth water gliding to the falls. Your ministers deceive you. Have pity on yourself, my august sovereign. Send a gracious message to the legations. Did not Confucius say, 'Display your benevolence to the strangers from afar?' Dismiss every Boxer, every Kansuh soldier from the city. They are looting and murdering your own faithful subjects also. Pause—No, act, ere it is too late.'

"The Empress throws her clenched hand above her head. 'Never!' she cries. 'These are the counsels of a dotard. Better go down in one desperate encounter than surrender my rights at the bidding of the foreigner. Speak not another word or you die.'

"But he will not be silent. O spirits of the great Emperors protect him! Li Lien-ying is stealing up. He grins like an ape for cruelty and malice. Alas for the noble—the fearless! He goes on:

"Extend your divine protection to your people whom these Boxers are murdering. They are like sheep led to the slaughter. We confront a war with the whole civilized world if the legations fall. Had the foreigners invaded our country, old as I am, I would have borne arms, but they are here in peace. It is madness, madness—' She interrupts him. She will not hear. 'Coward, coward!' she screams. 'I had better ask counsel from this girl—she would have more spirit, I swear. Tell me, Sie (pronounced See-ay), would you be trodden under foot by the foreign devils if you were Lady of the Great Inheritance? Shame him! Let a woman tell him his duty.'

"The girl lifts her head. Her blue eyes glitter like swords. She does not hear the Empress. 'He is right; he is right, oh, Benevolent Mother. Hear him!'

"Drag this wretched minion to the well outside the Ning Shou palace and fling her down. No—stay! Yang Lien, how know you the letter of the foreigners was a forgery?"

"Because, oh, Maternal Benevolence, I have seen it written."

"Seen it? You lie. That could not be."

"I have seen it through blind eyes—the eyes of the Blind Man of Hupei."

As the blind man uttered his own name a spasm tore him. He writhed horribly in his chair—strong convulsions wrenching his body like those of epilepsy. Then he relaxed. A slow monotonous voice from his lips uttered these words heavily as if each weighed like iron:

"Then," said the Empress, "he is a man greatly gifted. A man of terror. Would I had not driven him from me!"

His head swayed aside. He was in a deep sleep.

If I wrote for a year I could never express how that scene affected me. The impression might pass, but at that instant I felt I had seen the whole thing. The raging woman, the stedfast man, the brave girl. And was it possible that in this wild vision I had struck the trail I sought? And was she found only to be lost for ever? The well in the courtyard of the Ning Shou palace! Frightful tales ran about Peking of that well and what its black depths could tell. What to do with the blind man—how to stimulate him to speech!

I leaned over him; in a soft monotone I questioned him.

"The girl! Did Li Lien-ying drag her away? Did Yang Lien plead with the Empress once more?" I went on, repeating these words, softly, loudly, insistently. Not a sound in answer. Hopeless. The Number One boy of the household came in and, after having made his obeisance to me, looked critically at the blind man.

"The sight is past," he said. "In this noble malady it is now necessary to apply water to his temples and administer a restorative. Else he may

Good-Bye Mr. Gopher!

All you need is a spoon and a can of Cyanogas A-Dust to get rid of the gophers once and for all. A teaspoonful of Cyanogas A-Dust in each burrow will give off enough hydrocyanic acid gas to kill all the gophers there. Simple, safe and sure.

CYANOGEN

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A-Dust

Your dealer has Cyanogas A-Dust or can can get it for you. Write for leaflet 5B which gives full information.

"It's the gas that kills them."

Distributors for Western Canada
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd.

National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd.

AMERICAN CYANAMID SALES COMPANY
Incorporated

511 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Get Ready for International Ground Hog Day, May 3, 1926

Read the "Classified" Pages

Many readers have saved enough money to pay for The Guide for the rest of their lives by watching the "Classified" pages for bargains.

Grain farmers, ranchers and homesteaders from every district in the West use this method of marketing surplus farm products and machinery—Why not you?

Makers of Nation-wide
ILLUSTRATED
PUBLICITY
For Merchants and
Publishers



376 DONALD STREET : : WINNIPEG
A 3859 - A 3850



Cuticura Loveliness A Priceless Heritage

For generations mothers have been using Cuticura Preparations for all toilet purposes and have been teaching their daughters that daily use of them produces clear, smooth skin and healthy hair. They find the Soap pure and cleansing, the Ointment soothing and healing, should any irritations arise, and the Talcum an ideal toilet powder.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Blenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Piles Can Be Healed Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily healed without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than twelve thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

If Ruptured Try This Free

Apply it to Any Rupture, Old or Recent, Large or Small and You are on the Road That Has Convinced Thousands

SENT FREE to Prove This

Anyone ruptured, man, woman or child should write at once to W. S. Rice, 4161 Main St., Adams, N.Y., for a free trial of his wonderful stimulating application. Just put it on the rupture and the muscles begin to tighten; they begin to bind together so that the opening closes naturally and the need of a support, or truss, or appliance is then done away with. Don't neglect to send for this free trial. Even if your rupture doesn't bother you, what is the use of wearing supports all your life? Why suffer this nuisance? Why run the risk of gangrene and such dangers from a small and innocent little rupture, the kind that has thrown thousands on the operating table? A host of men and women are daily running such risk just because their ruptures do not hurt nor prevent them from getting around. Write at once for this free trial, as it is certainly a wonderful thing and has aided in the healing of ruptures that were as big as a man's two fists. Try and write at once, using the coupon below.

Free for Rupture

W. S. Rice, Inc.
4161 Main St., Adams, N.Y.
You may send me entirely free a Sample Treatment of your stimulating application for Rupture.

Name _____
Address _____
Province _____

depart to the Nine Springs, and my lord would not lose him for many ounces of gold."

After this sententious opinion he departed and returned with a cloth wrung out in hot water—the custom of China—and laid it turban-wise about the passive head. It gave a strangely Indian look to the sad Mongol face. From a small bottle, he dripped a few unpleasant black drops through the lips. Then saluted me again.

"He will now recover," he said, and faded unobtrusively away.

I sat and watched—a queer sight. Faint thrills ran along the nerves of the face, like the trembling of leaves. The breath fluttered, stopped, and fluttered on. Finally he raised himself wearily in the chair. After a long silence he spoke very faintly:

"I smell the coming of the evening. It is late. I have been I know not where. Is the noble Yang Lien returned?"

"You remember nothing?"

"What should I remember, excellent stranger? I have these fits, and, alas for me! they hold me longer since the Maternal Benevolence deprived me of my eyes. I knock my head on the floor and entreat your forgiveness."

"Your piercing intelligence appeared," I said slowly, "to accompany the noble Yang Lien to his audience with the Empress."

He turned his face vacantly on me.

"It was in my dull understanding when the fit took me, but I know no more. Have I your august leave to depart?"

"You inflict regret upon me by your determination," I replied, in the best style of the Rites.

He left the room as noiselessly as he had entered. After a minute's thought I summoned the Number One boy.

"Does that honorable person distinguish the house with his residence in it?"

"Undoubtedly, Excellency. He is the guest of my noble master."

Time drifted by and Yang Lien did not return. I waited in terrible anxiety. The Old Buddha was quite capable of ordering his execution on the spot, and Li Lien-ying of carrying it out. Yet could she dare such a stroke?

I knew that some of the princes realized the frightful danger of the course she was taking. I tried to calm myself—to hope the best. But it was a difficult task, for as the sun began to sink, the Boxer troops poured back into the courtyard, devil-faced, ragged, shouting, swearing the lowest oaths, dripping with blood, drunk with slaughter. Far be it from me or any other man to chronicle what I learned that night of their dealings with those "secondary devils who have eaten the new religion," i.e., Chinese who have become Christians. And with many more with whom they had not even that poor excuse for massacre. They defiled the place. They made earth hideous.

About that time Yang Lien returned. I watched from the window with what dignity he passed through those swinish hordes. I scarcely think he saw them. His fine old face was concentrated on some deep inward thought, and he came through them like a man through a field of wheat. Strange and terrible the extremes of human nature! I saw them then.

He came in and saluted me courteously and ordered the evening meal to be presented. I had noticed how still the house was. Naturally in all my many visits I had known nothing of the women's quarters, but sometimes a bird-like cry, a sweet laughter, had reached me through closed doors. Now all was still as death. He noticed this himself, and sighed.

"The house is quiet. I have sent my household to my house in the country. Well indeed that I did, when I behold the courtyard now. A word, a sign of my Mistress's disfavor and we should be looted and burned to the ground."

"Well indeed!" I echoed, and there was a sad silence. He said little while we ate our dinner. True to Chinese traditions of dignity, it was served with all the formalities, though the courses were lessened in deference to the misery the times were to many; as a distinguished Manchu wrote, rice had

become as dear as pearls and firewood more precious than cassia buds.

We executed the usual ceremonies of inviting each other to the most honorable seat and declining it for ourselves. But at last it was over. We raised our chopsticks to our foreheads, and then laid them upon our cups, and adjourned to the room of reception where I had passed the afternoon.

For a moment he stood, looking thoughtfully out into the courtyard where the men were sitting and lying by little fires they had lit to cook the food provided at his cost. Then turned to me.

"My son, there are certain things I would say, for there will be little chance of talk between you and me after this night. The hand of the Empress is heavy on me."

I stared at him in consternation that forbade words. There was finality in his tone and it carried dread to my inmost spirit. He spoke with perfect serenity.

"This person has the ill fortune to disagree with her Majesty's policy. True, I am not alone. Jung Li, her counsellor from youth, entreats her to dismiss these Boxers and release the legations instantly, but, most miserable to tell, her supernaturally brilliant intellect is so possessed by belief in the magic powers of their leaders that she will hear nothing. Their fate is, therefore, so far as my humble perception can judge, sealed, and with it the fate of her dynasty. It is my ignorant conviction that in twenty-five years' time there will be no Manchu Emperor in Peking and that China will be given over to rapine and disorder."

For the first time his voice trembled. Not for himself, but for his country. For a few moments we were silent.

"My honored friend and father, what is magic?" I ventured to say. "What is true and what is false? The Blind Man of Hupei was with me after you departed to the Palace, and he described to me all that took place; and if his tale be true, then, though I am no believer in follies like the Boxers, I must own there is more than I can understand."

He started slightly when I named the blind man.

"He was with you, my son? What did he say? But, no. I will tell you what I dare of the interview and if his report was true, I will tell you more."

I listened with stark amazement, almost with fear, as he took up the tale. Need I repeat it? From the moment he had entered the Gate of Secluded Peace all was as the blind man had seen it. There was no flaw in word or detail. To me, who was a student of psychology, it still appeared supernatural. But the interest of the story overtopped even that aspect of it.

"Was the girl killed?" I cried out, when he came to that point.

"No, she was spared. She is a favorite with the Empress and that saved her life for the time."

"Was she forgiven?"

"I cannot tell. She was forgotten, for when the blind man was named by me, the Benevolent Mother paused and said, 'He is a man greatly gifted. A man of terror. Would I had not driven him from me.' And from that saying sprang a thought which I will tell you."

And still the guns were booming at the legations, while I listened to this evidence of the powers before which brute force is as nothing. How had that blind man seen and known? But the quiet voice continued:

"Son of my friend, my days on earth are few. The breath is in my nostrils, and the headsman's arm is raised. My own son has taken my household to the Villa. They are safe until this madness passes. But he cannot return. The Old Buddha would slay him, too. Will you, therefore, acting as a son, hear my last words and report them to him?"

Who can describe these strange and poignant moments? I, at all events, shall not try. I managed to control all signs of pity and grief. Quiet as himself, I ventured to touch his honored hand as I assured him of my devotion. He thanked me in simple words and went on:

"It is my intention to memorialize the Empress again to-morrow, for since leaving the Palace I hear that she has offered a reward for every foreign man,

Simple Remedy For Bad Stomach Gives Quick Relief

No Need of Strong Medicines or Diet—
Famous But Simple Old English
Recipe Keeps Stomach in Fine
Condition, Banishes After-
Eating Distress

If you are a victim of Stomach Troubles—Gas, Sourness, Pain or Bloating—you may have quick and certain relief by following this simple advice.

Don't take strong medicines, artificial digestants or pull down your system by following unnecessary starvation diets.

Never hurry your meal or overeat of anything, but within reason most folks may eat what they like—if they will keep their stomach sweet, clean and active and free from the souring acids that hinder or paralyze the work of digestion.

And the best and easiest way to do this is to follow every meal with a small amount of pure Bisurated Magnesia—a pleasant, harmless and inexpensive form of Magnesia that promptly neutralizes acidity and keeps your stomach sweet and clean.

A week's trial of Bisurated Magnesia, which may be obtained from any druggist for only a few cents, will easily convince you of the great value of this old English recipe. Be sure and get BISURATED Magnesia—not a laxative.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS



BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No sashes or plasters. Durable, Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Be aware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 358F State St., Marshall, Mich.



Heal and Clear Itching Skin

Are you a sufferer from skin diseases, ulcers, pimplles, scales, crusts, or eczema in any form? Do you long for that calm cool sensation that comes when the itch is taken away. You can easily have clear, smooth healthy skin—if you will only try pure cooling antiseptic D.D.D. Twenty five years of success—thousands of former skin sufferers recommend this famous remedy to you. Instantly it brings relief from that burning itching torture. Pimplles, and more stubborn skin eruptions quickly vanish. D.D.D. effectively heals and soothes. Clean disappearing antiseptic liquid. Easy to use and positively safe. Cleanses the skin perfectly and makes it clear, soft and healthy.

Trial Bottle Free



Send your name and address for a generous trial bottle of D.D.D. The first touch from this trial will give you instant relief no matter how long you have suffered.

Send me prepaid trial bottle of D.D.D. prescription. (Enclose 10¢ to cover postage and packing.)

Free Trial Coupon

D. D. D. COMPANY
27CZ Lyall Ave., Toronto

Send me prepaid trial bottle of D.D.D. prescription. (Enclose 10¢ to cover postage and packing.)

Name _____

Address _____

D.D.D.
The Lotion for Skin Disease

March 24, 1926

woman and child brought to her. They are to be instantly executed. The Emperor tried to move her, but is powerless. He is on tenterhooks when he speaks to her and the sweat runs down his face. But I do not fear her because I do not fear death, and it is needful that she should hear the truth. I shall ask her what glory we can gain by the slaughter of women and children, and suggest that they and the foreign ministers be guarded to the coast and embarked in safety."

He told me more, that I need not repeat, of his intentions, but enough to show me he was a doomed man. Every one in Peking who knew anything of the Old Buddha could have foreseen that. But I could not insult him by dissuading him. It was his plain duty as a Counsellor of the Crown. To fail would be to rank himself with the rats and foxes of the Palace who would be the first to desert the Empress when her policy brought its inevitable ruin. Next he detailed to me his wishes for his burial, that matter so near to a Chinese heart, and gave me instructions as to the even more important safeguarding of the ancestral tablets. He told me where his remaining treasure was buried, and then, having discharged all his worldly obligations with the final message to his son, he turned to outside interests once more.

"Son of my friend, you have tasted the strange power of the blind man. I have a hope that when I am dead she may send for him. His visions are true—true even in dealing with the future, which is a marvel hard to comprehend. And before I left the palace I said to her: 'He has the divine sight.' Yes, she will send for him, and it may be that he will check the madness which has seized her brilliant intelligence. But she will not lose face by doing it in my lifetime, because I warned her before in vain. This, too, will hasten my death. For yourself, after to-morrow this house will be no refuge for you. It will fall with its master. And where shall you find safety? That thought will trouble my last moments."

I implored him not to be concerned. I said I had good hope that my thorough knowledge of the two languages, Manchu and Chinese, would safeguard me. I had been used to masquerading about the country as a native. He must not give it a thought. Hakka, too. I was well safeguarded with speech.

But his kindness had given it many thoughts. He said earnestly:

"The only way this ignorant person can suggest is that you should attach yourself to the blind man and follow his counsels. He will have influence yet with the Kindly Mother. I have opened the way. He knows many secrets and his inner sight is a tower of strength. I will now call him and commit you solemnly to him."

He was summoned, and meanwhile I asked if my noble host could tell me anything of this girl Sie, who had shown such courage in the presence of her terrible mistress. He knew nothing. He had never seen her before, but he added she was very beautiful and her dark blue eyes were like the plumage of the kingfisher—a strange thing for a noble Manchu maiden. I then asked Yang Lien his opinion of the blind man's powers.

"They are not magic in the sense that they are concerned with spirits and demons. It is the inner knowledge that is handed down from one incarnation to another and from life to life. It is a part of the Universal Wisdom. When a man realizes that he is a part of the Whole, he sees and knows through all material obstacles, for they are illusion, and the man who is instructed is unhindered by them."

Is this a solution? I could not tell then, but I have often revolved it since, and I believe it to be the key.

In a few minutes the blind man entered and made his lowly salutations. He was full of trembling anxiety to hear how his protector had sped at the Palace, and evidently all memory of his sight had passed like breath from a mirror. In a few brief words Yang Lien spoke of his own danger, and still more of the danger to the State and asked, if the Empress should send for the blind man, if he would obey, for if not he, Yang Lien, would find

measures to have him safeguarded out of the city that very night.

Without an instant's hesitation he said he would go. Remembering his fate and looking on those sightless eyes, I marvelled at the man's courage. Few would have acted as he did. For, if he displeased the Old Buddha by his clairvoyance—and in that supernormal state the truth would certainly out—the lingering death was the best he could hope for.

Then, very impressively Yan Lien commended me to him. He had asked my permission to tell him of my quest, and, if we were to work together, I knew a clear understanding was necessary; so I agreed, and the whole strange story was unfolded to the blind man. He heard it in dead silence, though when John Mallerdean's name was mentioned I saw once more that for some unknown reason it started some connection in his mind. Then they consulted together and it was agreed that my hair should be trimmed Hakka fashion and certain alterations made in my dress and appearance that I might pass for the blind man's Hakka secretary and assistant. He had had one until quite lately when the Boxers on their way from Tientsin had murdered him. His blindness of course made an attendant necessary. Then, for it was growing late, and quiet settling down over even the desecrated courtyard, we were about to separate, when Yang Lien asked a last question:

"The Court of Astronomers has observed a conjunction of stars which, it is declared, augurs ill for the dynasty. Has your superior intelligence had any reason to concur with this opinion?"

The blind man made a solemn gesture with his right hand:

"When your Excellency within a few days encounters the august shade of the late Emperor by the Yellow Springs, I beseech you to declare to him that his cruellest fears are fulfilled, for his widow the Empress has doomed his house to ruin."

Nothing more was said. We separated in silence and dismay.

Next day Yang Lien memorialized the Empress in an address which should be historical as an impeachment. He spared her in nothing save that he blamed some of her ministers rather than herself for the tragic pass to which matters had come. He sketched for her the only course that might yet save the country; and, expressing the hope that she might follow it, the memorial ended thus.

"And if this be done, smiling shall I go to my death and enter the realms of the departed. In a spirit of uncontrollable indignation and alarm I present this memorial with tears and beg that your Majesty may deign to peruse it."

So he signed his own death warrant, and calmly dispatched it to the Palace.

Peking was in a frightful condition that day—many parts of the city a mere shambles. I was able, through means which even now I dare not disclose, for heaven only knows when they may be useful again, to communicate with a friend in the besieged British Legation and convey news of Yang Lien's memorial, warning them that he believed the Empress would soon pretend a change of heart and wish for their deliverance. But, I added on my own responsibility, let nothing induce them to trust to this appearance. I finished with the word "Cawnpore," which I knew he and all would understand because it referred to a frightful episode in the Indian Mutiny of 1856, when a mistaken trust in the word of the Nana Sahib led to the massacre of the English men, women and children of Cawnpore.

That done, by Yan Lien's chivalrous care for our safety, the blind man and I left his house at noon, but separately, each taking his own way, he to the house of kinsman in the neighborhood of the Hatamen Street, I to a little-known Buddhist temple on the outskirts of the city. There I passed the next two days, making all the preparations advised by Yang Lien, who had known the priest and had given me a written command to him. With him I secreted the papers Yang Lien had given me for his family until I should be able to get them out of the city. My dress

Continued on Page 21



The safe way to banish grey hair

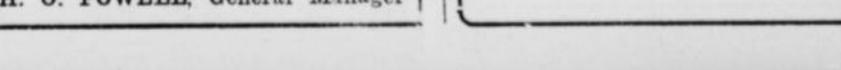
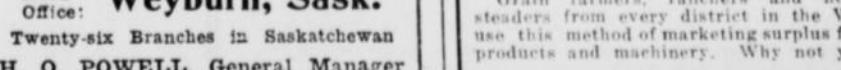
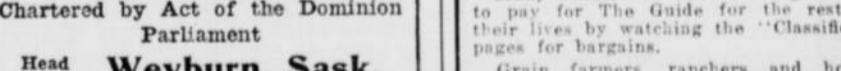
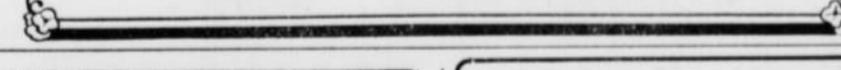
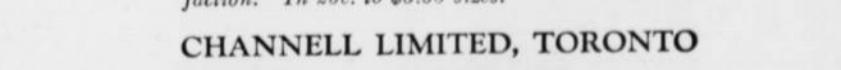
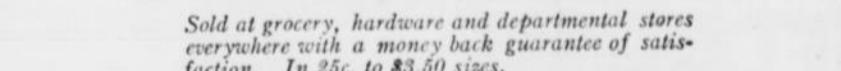
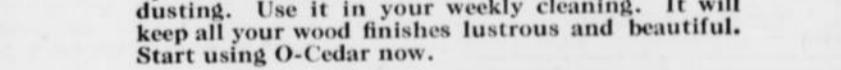
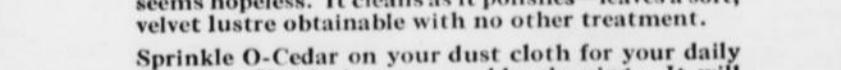
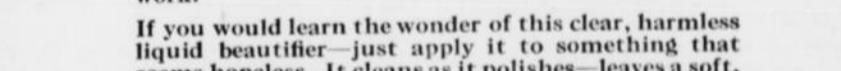
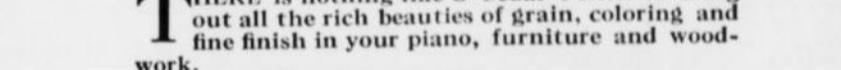
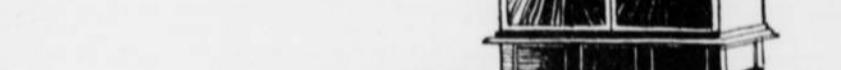
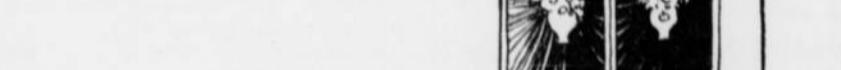
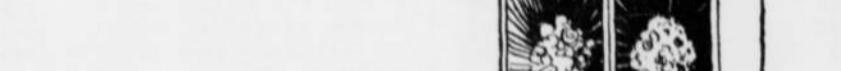
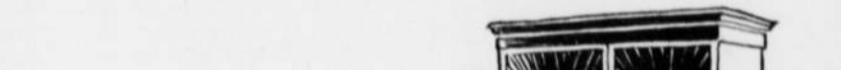
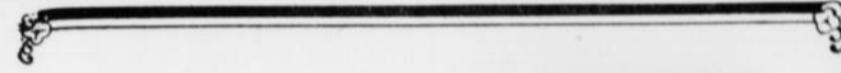
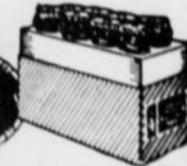
Canada's leading hair and scalp specialist endorses INECTO Rapid as the world's most effective hair recolorative—one that can be used with absolute safety on any healthy scalp.

Don't stay grey! Look young! INECTO Rapid permanently banishes grey hair in fifteen minutes. Use only the genuine—there is only one. Ask for it at all good hair-goods stores, beauty parlors and drug stores, or write

W. T. PEMBER STORES LIMITED
Hair and Scalp Specialists
129 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

John A. Huston & Co., Toronto
Distributors to the Drug Trade

Apply Pember's Antiseptic Lubricant to the hair before using INECTO-Rapid. Prevents scalp from being soiled by dye or system from absorbing dye. Leaves hair clean and healthy after washing. One tube in every case of INECTO-Rapid.



Good for All the Family

It makes them smile—it's sure worth while.

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHewing GUM
After every meal

case

Isn't this a pretty Hat?

It is only one of many illustrated in Hallam's Spring Fashion Book, which shows the latest Paris and New York styles for Spring and Summer, in coats, dresses, millinery, fur chokers, at such low prices that, I believe, cannot be equalled anywhere.

Send for your copy to-day—it's free.

Hallam Mail Order Corporation, Limited
857 Hallam Building TORONTO
In business for over 35 years.

MENDETS — WONDER LEAK STOPPERS
mend leaks instantly in all stems, hot water bags, etc. Insert and tighten like a package postage. AGENTS WANTED.
Collister Mfg. Co., Dept. T Collingwood, Ont.



High Blood Pressure

(Hypertension).

Obesity and allied diseases treated under proper medical supervision.

Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia.

Electrical and Natural Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.

Massage—Masseur and Masseuse.

REASONABLE RATES
Comfortable and Cheerful Environment
Write for fuller information

**The Mineral Springs
Sanatorium**

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FITS permanently stopped by Trench's Remedy for Epilepsy and Fits. Simple home treatment. Over 35 years' success. Thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world. Send for free book giving full particulars. Write at once to
TRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED
207 St. James' Chambers, 79 Adelaide East
(Cut this out) Toronto, Canada

COUGHS

are Nature's signals warning that resistance is broken and the body undernourished.

Scott's Emulsion

is a blessing to all who need strength. It helps keep the body vigorous and healthful. Try it!

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 25-59

Professed to Understand Women

DURING the month of January, just passed, W. L. George, a noted English writer, died in London. Mr. George was often described as "the man who knew all about women." He spent many years studying them and in his analysis he said he put woman on the end of a pin and examined her as if she were an insect. He claimed to have analyzed 65 distinct species of women, whose ages ranged from 17 to 68. He catalogued his observations and used them for his writing. In addition to his writing Mr. George was long known as a social worker, one of his roles being to champion the cause of working girls.

In one of his many public lectures, Mr. George stated that "woman's intelligence" was a difficult thing to isolate. He dismissed the idea that there was any mystery about women and declared "that they are always a little bit in love, and love being a noisy thing it obstructs scientific observation. If love is blind it certainly is not dumb."

He characterized woman as the natural law-breaking animal and man as the actual law-making animal. He claimed that women were more agile mentally than men. Men, he said were more interested in truth for its own sake and for this reason were unable to follow the feminine mind in its mountain climbing being more occupied with the exhausting subject in hand.

McCall's magazine has been running a series of articles from the pen of Mr. George on famous beautiful women of history. They are love stories where the tragic element bulks large.

Mr. George was married three times. His philosophy of marriage was that "it is the only insurance company that issues a policy against loneliness."

A Game of Orderliness

My young nephew, Bob, hurriedly turned over the contents of his mother's work basket one day when I was visiting there. Then he started through the buffet drawers, by the method which men use when hunting for anything, which I term, "the hand-over-hand method," when everything rolls out on to the floor. You have seen men look through a drawer and know what I mean.

"Son, please don't muss up the drawers like that," his mother said.

"I have to, mother, because my fishing tackle is here somewhere. Don Kellog and I are going down to the railroad bridge to fish."

"But," his mother said, "why don't you put your fishing tackle in the box I gave you for it?"

"Oh," he responded, in an injured sort of tone, "Jane took that for her doll trunk."

His mother sat down weakly. Crash went a toy auto under her rocker. "There you have broken my auto, mother, but then I don't care much for it anyhow.

"It shouldn't have been on the floor, Bob."

"Well, I just forgot to put it up," and off he went good naturally whistling on his way.

"My goodness," said sister Alice, looking mournfully around the disorderly room. "I must find some way to teach those children to be orderly. I spend so much of my time putting away their toys and clothes that I should

give to them in helping in more important ways. Yet, I truly hate nagging. It seems to me I'd rather pick up after them the rest of my mortal born days than spoil their joy in the home and their feeling of comradeship with me. Yes," she continued, "I even believe I would rather let them be untidy, than to nag at them all the time."

"Well, it seems to me that boys were just born untidy." I tried to comfort her, but she only shook her head.

My next visit to Alice's found the house as spick and span as a new pin, and of course I was all curiosity about it. "Have you finally resorted to the nagging method?" I asked.

"No, indeed, but after you were gone that day a plan popped into my head, and when the children came in that evening we held a family council as we always call such meetings. My dear audience, I began (as I always make a sort of play out of these meetings), I notice that my family, including myself, have of late fallen into very bad habits."

"I am not smoking, honest, mother," Bob said.

"I haven't missed my spellings but three times this week," Jane volunteered.

"No, I said, and I have not stolen a pig, nor dyed my hair green," but still I insist that this family has a bad habit—one that wastes our time and makes our home look untidy."

"Oh, come on, mother, tell us, I can't guess what it is?" and Jane looked puzzled.

"I know," shouted Bob. "Mother means that we don't put our things in the right place after we use them. Jane, you go right straight and take you doll rags out of my fishing box."

"I just guess I won't until you bring my doll trunk back. Mother he used it to carry worms in it."

"Listen, now children," I broke in, "Let's make a game of it. First, we will each put things in their proper places. Let's put everything in their proper places. Let's play that everything has a home, and make it stay there except when it is in use. After everything is home the game will begin. If any of us leaves anything out, away from its proper place, the one who first sees it may claim a pin as a forfeit, and the one who forgot must immediately put the article in its home."

Then they both flew around putting things to rights. In no time the room was as neat as it is now. The first day we were all very careful and no one had to pay a forfeit, but the next morning Bob got interested in his book and forgot. Jane announced joyfully, "I claim a forfeit; here are your shoes in the middle of the bedroom floor."

"I'll get you, yet, Miss Jane," Bob grumbled as he gave her his pin.

"Pay me a forfeit for not emptying your wash basin and hanging up the towel," I heard him roar, a little later.

"So the game went on, and I paid as

many forfeits as they did, but it seems to have broken up the habit," Alice said, glancing around the tidy room, and I do not spend half my time picking up for them as I did before. It is easy now for them to find their own things; articles are not always getting lost."

This plan sounded quite feasible, so I decided then and there to go home and try it out for myself, for I had a terrible time to keep things in order.

I added a little to the plan so it would not lose interest. The person who had the most forfeits during the week had to stand treat to the rest, and everyone took great care not to be that person. It got to be that it was almost impossible to catch anyone napping. The boys' father was drawn into the game, and great was the joy when he was the person who had to treat. When he would look at the boys with twinkling eyes and ask, "Well, what is it to be this time, boys?" it was usually, "Take us to Child's for pancakes." The extra expense was nothing considering the tidiness and peace that was inside the house after the game of forfeits was started.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

A Monthly Letter to Mothers

A plan for giving advice and instruction to expectant mothers has been worked out by the Canadian Council of Child Welfare at Ottawa, working cooperatively with the Manitoba Department of Public Health.

A committee of physicians working with the Child Hygiene Division of the Council has prepared a series of expert letters on pre natal advice and instructions. There is a letter for each month up to the time of the baby's birth. These letters have been forwarded to the Provincial Department of Public Health, and will be distributed free of charge.

It is hoped that by such means the women who live in outlying districts will be able to get some very helpful information. Many of them are not able to consult a doctor very often and by making use of the instruction given they will be able to take better care of their own health and to provide wisely for the wee stranger expected.

A letter or a post card to the various provincial health departments will bring this service to the woman requesting it.

Household Notes

The best pieces of old flannelette sheets—I mean the bits that are not even big enough to be used as cot sheets—are fine for making shirts for the tiny tots. If reinforced across the shoulders and chest with pieces of old woolen underwear or pieces of flannel they will be quite warm enough for winter wear. They have the necessary warmth where it is most required, and it is an inexpensive way of solving the problem of winter underclothing. Drawers can be made for a child from an adult's partly worn woolen underwear.—Mrs. J. W. W.

A piece of table oilcloth will take the place of a rubber sheet to protect the mattress and it costs very little.—H. M. T.

Old worn-out bedspreads make very good bath towels and wash cloths, especially for the baby. Pieces of a worn-out table-cloth will make dresser and stand covers if not too badly worn.—Mrs. J. E. H. Sask.

THE SOMERSET FARMER

By Marguerite Wilkinson

I said,
It is good to live in the country,
To have a small cottage in a big green
field,
A neat little garden inside of a gate-
way,
To see how much you can make it
yield;
To have dusty chickens and a spotted
calf,
And a good, stout cow with a silky
skin,
This, I suppose, is better by half
Than the winning of much men die to
win!
The Somerset Farmer rubbed his head
And smiled at me. "Oh-ay," he said.

I said again,
It is good to be friendly,
To have a small door where the neigh-
bor knock,
To get up early and work while you
listen
To a cuckoo singing as well as a clock;

And to lie down when the west is
ruddy,
With hardly a thought that is not kind;
With the earth to con and the sky to
study
A man need never be dull of mind?

The Somerset Farmer nodded at me
And smiled again. "Oh-ay," said he.

I said,
It is good to have young things near
you,
Children to play with, children to hold;
To hear them laughing; to have them
near you;
Calling to them as you grow old;
To know that you have a part in the
ages
Through all tomorrows, though silently,
Immortal as singers and saints and
sages;
While youth buds out on the ancient
tree—
The Somerset Man looked out at the sky,
Solemn and soft he said. "Oh-ay."

Emergencies

In one way we farm women are at a disadvantage. When we run out of things we cannot phone for something to be sent from the store or send the children around the corner after it. Unexpected guests find us just as we are, with no hope of reinforcements. And then, of course, we have more unexpected "stoppers" because people are more informal in the country and then, there being no hotel or restaurant, people passing through and held up for some reason—a broken car or tired team—simply go to the nearest farm, and what can you do but let them stay? So the farm woman must just keep a standing army of supplies on hand all the time. If no great calls are made on her hospitality they come equally useful for her own family, so she can make no mistake in having lots of edibles on hand.

The serried rows of sealers in the cellar after the fall canning are a great comfort, as are bottles of pickles, canned vegetables and fruit, preserved jams and jellies. But how the ranks do thin out and the bin for empties fill up! It is certainly disheartening.

I have been living in a very remote place of late years and have got into the habit of refilling these jars as they are emptied, as much as possible, and replacing them amongst the rest of the "troops." Even after what is recognized as the regular canning season is over it is surprising how many things one can casually seal up and

have ready for immediate use when required—and required they surely will be.

It does not take much material to fill up a quart or two-quart jar of this or that, and the number soon mounts up. A few odd oranges will make a jar of marmalade; a few apples can be put up before the family finishes the box. Often all the materials are at hand for a quantity of mince-meat, made with the food-chopper in no time. Beet and cabbage or onion pickles are easily made and put away. And then evaporated fruit which takes so long to prepare—apricots, prunes, peaches, apples or loganberries—may be done in a quantity, soaked, cooked, sweetened and sealed up ready for immediate use.

A big fruit cake wrapped up and put away as a reserve, often comes in fine, either as a cake or, if for dinner, as a pudding, with some hot "dip."

With root vegetables stored, beef and pork killed, several fowl plucked, drawn and frozen ready to cook, the best table linen done up and folded away, and the best china ready for action, the housewife, after all this preparedness, may go about her regular chores with an easy mind.—Annie Sheppard Armstrong.

If your fingers are buttered when pitting and cutting dates much of the unpleasantness of sticky fingers will be avoided.—H. M. T., Alta.

The Treasure of Ho

Continued from Page 19

and complexion were most skilfully changed.

Early next morning we had news that Yang Lien was sentenced to death "for favoring the foreigner and causing dissension in the Palace." Privately we had news that in her "divine wrath" the Empress declared that he should be torn asunder by chariots driven in opposite directions, but this was commuted to instant decapitation. In spite of the entreaties of the priest, I determined I would attend the execution, for however it wrung my heart I felt that one friend at least should be there, and moreover there might be some last word he might wish to send to his family.

So I went to the fearful place, and none suspected that the unassuming Hakka gentleman who stood unmoved when the prisoner paused beside him to say farewell to the Manchu duke who superintended the execution, was an Englishman—his heart torn with pain and shame for the country that could endure to see one of her noblest die a death of ignominy. He looked in my direction gravely and made an almost imperceptible sign with his hand. No more, for he would not risk my life, but I knew he was glad of my presence. He said aloud: "I die innocent. To die is only to return home"—and the base duke stepped forward as if to strike him. Then and not till then I

Wrist Watch Free

This lovely Gold-finished Extension Bracelet Wrist Watch is given FREE for selling only nine dollars' worth of our Easter and Assorted Cards or Garden Seeds at 10¢ a package. Send for them today.

BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F20, Toronto

This CAMERA Given Away

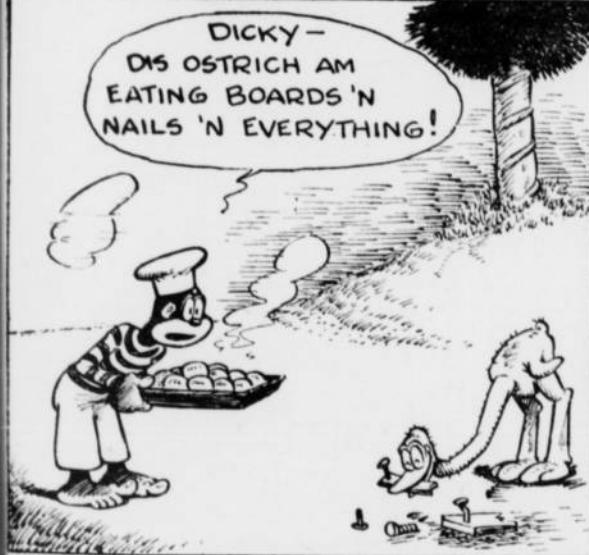
This genuine Film Camera of a well-known make is offered FREE for selling only 14 boxes of Perfume at 25¢ a box. No other conditions. Sell the Perfume and get the Camera that's all. Send for the perfume TO-DAY!

New Idea Gift Co.,
"C" Waterford, Ont.

turned my face away.

The rest is silence. But so may I, so may we all, meet the Inevitable when it faces us, with the quiet heroism which, having settled its affairs in this world, turns with a steadfast calm to the next. The memory of the just is blessed.

(To be continued next week)

THE ADVENTURES OF DICKY DARE

BIMBO has just taken his first batch of biscuits out of the oven, and he is as pleased as he can be for they look so white and fluffy. He should have stuck a straw in them, as mother does, to see if they were done. Not having a broom from which to get a straw, he put in a darning needle instead, and it went in all right. Then look what he saw!

THERE was the pet ostrich eating the greatest collection of junk! Boards and nails! Not even a goat could have swallowed spikes that size without blinking an eye. What would happen to the poor bird's insides? Bimbo called to Dicky in great alarm, but Dicky had read all about ostriches in his school books, and he refused to get scared.

AY conscience! Bimbo began to think that it wouldn't be safe to leave knives and forks around, or anything else for that matter. A bird that could slip spikes over his Adam's apple as easily as that would eat anything. Might take a liking to pennies or cartridges! Just at that moment the scamp of an ostrich leaned over and grabbed one of Bimbo's biscuits.



THAT wasn't so funny. The little cullud boy wasn't going to spend a whole hour beside a sizzling hot stove in the middle of the Zamboanga desert, making fancy things for birds that would be satisfied with tin cans for breakfast. "Gwan away wid you," he shouted at him. "Does you think I is running a boarding house for all the beasts what am in the jungle?"

THE poor ostrich's eyes immediately began to get glassy. Not on account of the bawling out that Bimbo gave him, oh no! Something far more serious than that. Right down in his tummy he's got the most 'scutiable pain. Oh, those biscuits of Bimbo's! They might have been made of glue, gunpowder and gutterpound, they clawed at his insides so!

DICKY heard the poor bird threshing round like a horse with the colic, so he came out of the tent and asked what was the matter. When Bimbo told him he roared with laughter to think that a bird, who could eat broken glass and rusty wire, got a tummy-ache from eating Bimbo's biscuits. Bimbo doesn't think it's funny at all.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

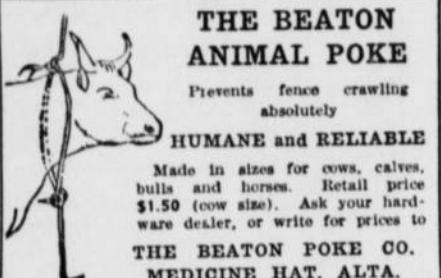
WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 79,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various



FOREST HOME STOCK FARM PRESENT offerings. Eight especially good Shorthorn bulls, breeding age. Barred Rock cockerels and White Blossom sweet clover. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

FOR SALE—FOUR STALLIONS, THREE TO five years. Also three young Red Polled bulls Ed. Laurent, Alida, Sask. 10-3

HORSES AND PONIES

HILLCREST CLYDESDALE STUD, FOR SALE —14 young pure-bred Clydesdale mares, sired by grand champion stallion, "The Bruce," imp. in foal to grand champion stallion, "Fyvie Stamp," imp. of showyard quality and matched in teams or four-horse teams. Also fillies and young stallions of choicest breeding and quality. R. H. Taher, Tregarva, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE OR HIRE—FOUR CLYDESDALE stallions, bred from imported sires and dams, good quality, ages four, five, six, seven. Also 20 mares and fillies, registered, and six Clydesdale geldings. Prices low as I am overstocked and must sell. David Stevenson, Wawa, Man. 11-3

SELL, OR LET FEDERAL SCHEME, CLYDESDALE stallion, five years, good individual, well bred; a good stock getter and sure, weight 1,400; bright bay, white points. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 11-3

WANTED—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, black, two or three years preferred. Stat age, weight, price first letter, cash. Must be the making of a ton horse. H. Winter, Box 165, Tompkins, Sask. 12-3

MUST SELL REGISTERED CLYDESDALE AND Imported Percheron stallions, good foal getters. What offers? Also young work horses. Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00 each. A. O. Routley, Herschel, Sask. 12-3

CLYDESDALE FOR SALE OR HIRE—CALAN, 23069, \$1,200, first prize last year in Regina Winter Fair, bay, white face and legs, rising five years. Guaranteed in every way. Extra gentle. Alex. Nolan, Box 49, Rouleau, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IMPORTED Clydesdale stallion, Royal Hope, No. 22769, 1,950 pounds, dark brown. Sire of real drafters. Further particulars T. O. Foster, Killarney, Man. 12-2

PERCHERON STALLION—FIRST-CLASS A certificate, 12 years last June, good breeding record, weight 2,000, height six feet, \$500, \$300 cash, \$25 monthly. McLean Bros., Young, Sask. 12-5

SELL OR EXCHANGE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, 21219, age four, for older stallion, good breeding, reason, related. A. McCallum, Moosejaw, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LORD Kenilworth, 1947A, ten years old. Write for particulars. Bargain. J. T. B. Michelson, Lipton, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, No. 23559, seven years, black, enrolled 1926, first class A certificate. W. L. Morrisey, Oxbow, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE, CHEAP—CLYDESDALE STALLION, five years old, grandson of Baron of Buchlyvie. Also some choice Shorthorn bulls. Hood Bros., Bedford, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, ZERO King, 19734, class A, eight years old, weight 2100. Popular club horse. John Sinclair, Congress, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—GRADE PERCHERON HORSES, halter broke, by car load, mares and geldings, 1,200 to 1,450. George Coulter, Piapot, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, four years old, broke to work. A. Atkins, Kesterton, Sask. 8-5

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PURE-BRED CLYDESDALE stallion. W. R. McQuarrie, Kelvington, Sask. 10-3

WANT-D—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION, 2000 pounds or over. Particulars first letter. W. J. Cunningham, Springwater, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—TWO CAR LOADS GOOD CLYDESDALE mares, geldings. Meet buyers, Arcola. John Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—SHETLAND PONIES, GUARANTEED perfectly quiet. R. Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—YOUNG BELGIAN STALLION, OR trade for stock. E. Hodgen, Halbrite, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, class A. W. O. McConochie, Edwin, Man. 9-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHIRE STALLIONS and mares. Sam Brand, La Moure, North Dakota. 9-6

SELLING TEAM BIG MARE MULES, 5 AND 6 years. W. Fussey, Clarkleigh, Man. 9-3

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION FOR SALE, James E. Booth, Sintaluta, Sask. 9-5

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—TWO BLACK POLLED ABERDEEN- Angus bulls, registered, age ten months. P. S. Herring, FortWhyte, Alta. 11-2

Herefords

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULL, British size, age three years, well marked. Price \$125. J. Whetter, Dand, Man. 11-2

LIVESTOCK

Holsteins

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, Kordyke Abbekerk Francy, No. 57056. Sire, Sir Francy Netherland Abbekerk; dam, Ianthe Kordyke Jewel 2nd. Excellent breeding and heavy-producing strain. For particulars apply Ingram Lake, Box 3, Asquith, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—FIVE HOLSTEIN BULLS, SEVEN to 16 months, from R.O.P. cows. Accredited herd. Will exchange for Yorkshires or good machinery. Priced to clear before spring. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 10-5

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, THREE YEARS, prize winner, excellent type, herd eligible for accreditation. Never any reactors. \$100. Also bull calf, six months, \$40. Alexander Bros., Leduc, Alta. 11-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, three years old, University of Saskatchewan bred from heavy-milking strain. For particulars apply Boyes & Sons, Kelvington, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, two years old. Dam's record, 17,111 pounds milk; twice a day milking average test, 3.59. Thor Christensen, Holden, Alta. 10-3

HOLSTEIN CALVES, FROM CHOICE STOCK, both sex, \$20 to \$30. Write Mrs. Pagan, Russell, Man. 10-3

Jerseys

SELLING—JERSEY BULL, WITH PAPERS, sure getter, four years old, good show stock and milk. Wm. Buchanan, Asquith, Sask. 10-5

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED-POLLED bulls, 18 months. White Blossom sweet clover, government tested, 10c pound. Alf Goodwin, Sintaluta, Sask. 12-3

REGISTERED CHINCHILLAS, NINE MONTHS old bucks, \$20; three to four-months do. All of highest class imported stock. Registered in the Canadian Small Breeds Association. G. Brown, Solsgirth, Man. 12-3

PURE-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE bows, bred. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 9-5

LIVESTOCK

Poland-Chinas

BOOKING ORDERS FOR POLAND-CHINA spring pigs, April and May farrow, from improved hog. Richard Delta, Findlater, Sask. 11-2

Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTH, TWO BOARS and bred sows, of April litters, \$35 each; also weanlings. H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 12-2

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS, FARROW- ing April, May, \$45, papers supplied. Early Ohio potatoes, grown from registered seed, \$1.75, Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 10-5

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, EITHER SEX, seven weeks, 29th March, \$12 each. Percy Greves, Tugaske, Sask. 11-2

YORKSHIRES—BORN FEBRUARY 13, REAL bacon type, \$11, eight weeks, with papers. S. Oliver, Valor, Sask. 11-3

YORKSHIRES—FOUR BRED SOWS, BOAR, Parkdale Matchless. Sire, Dalmeny Marengo, Imp. Priced to sell. Harry Mellow, Sandford, Man. 11-2

PURE-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE bows, bred. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 9-5

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

MAKE MONEY RAISING ALL STAR PEDI- greed Chinchillas. A small deposit starts you easy to keep, small investment, pleasant work. Write today for full information. All Star Ranch, 865 Somerset Blvd., Winnipeg. 8-5

REGISTERED CHINCHILLAS, NINE MONTHS old bucks, \$20; three to four-months do. All of highest class imported stock. Registered in the Canadian Small Breeds Association. G. Brown, Solsgirth, Man. 12-3

LIVESTOCK

CANARIES—YELLOW AND VARIEGATED Saks, \$1.50; singers, \$6.50. Mrs. C. Webb, Deems.

SELLING—FOX TERRIER PUPS, MALE, \$7.00; females, \$5.00; year-old males, \$10. Hartson Bros., Zealandia, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—GOOD COLLIE CATTLE DOG, two year-olds. P. C. Buchning, Wimbleld, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—WATER SPANIEL PUPPS, \$10 EACH. W. G. Cooley, Solsgirth, Man. 12-2

POULTRY

Various

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50, \$3.00. White Holland Turkeys, winning stock, one two-year-old gobbler, \$7.00; won first last year; young toms, \$4.00. Manning Toulouse, two geese, one gander, \$10. White Poultney Yards, Elfros, Sask. 12-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, STURGEON handsome birds, \$6.00. Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Robt. R. Anderson, Box 218, Swift Current, Sask. 12-2

A1 QUALITY ROCK, WYANDOTTE, LEGHORN, Red chicks, \$18 to \$40 per 100. Pedigree using \$6.00 to \$8.00. Hatching eggs, \$12 to \$20 per 100. 10% deposit with order. Catalogue free. L. Guild and Sons, Rockwood, Ont. 12-2

GREENSHIELD-POORMAN WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, large, vigorous, beautiful, \$5.00. Mammoth Bronze toms, extra fine birds, \$8.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 12-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, NINE \$3.00; Mammoth Toulouse g. g. eggs, five, \$2.00. Bred-to-lay White Wyandotte and Barred Rocks, \$2.50. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 12-2

WHITE ORPINGTONS, GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, Black Wyandottes, pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. T. Merryweather, Mendosia, Man. 12-2

PURE-BRED PEKING DRAKES, \$2.00; ALSO Tancred White Leghorn hatching eggs, settings or incubator lots. Prices on application. Mrs. E. Maxson, Box 237, Drumheller, Alta. 12-2

BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED ROCKS, fine, large birds, good color, excellent layers. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. J. Francis, Whitewood, Sd. 12-2

FOR SALE—PARL. GUINEAS, \$1.25; BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$2.50. Arthur Averill, G. William, Man. 12-2

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00; two, \$3.50. Toulouse ganders, \$1.50. Mrs. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 12-2

PURE-BRED S. C. ANCONA AND BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. A. Pirie, Stratheath, Man. 12-2

A BOOK OF POULTRY LESSONS FREE. L. Guild and Sons, Rockwood, Ont. 12-2

GUINEAS, \$1.00 EACH. MILLER, BILSE, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—GUINEA FOWL, \$1.25 EACH. ALBS. Frederiksen, Dundurn, Sask. 12-2

Baby Chicks

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS Guaranteed pure-bred, heavy laying strains. Book your orders with us and you will not be disappointed. Incubators, Brooders, Supplies, etc. Catalogue free. RELIABLE BIRD CO., 4051 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

BABY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now booking orders for 1926. Write today for free catalogue—E. S. MILLER Chickeries, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg.

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY Baby Chicks from Government-Approved Flocks. Hatching Eggs. Custom Matching. Incubators, Supplies, Stock Catalogue free. ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, 369 AKINS STREET, WINNIPEG.

SHANNON'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Day old chicks for May delivery, all by males, brood hens of 250 to 297 large eggs, \$20 per 100, 200, 300, \$18 per 100; 400 and over, \$17 per 100. \$8 for mating list. S. H. and T. Shannon, Cleverside, B.C.

WINDSOR'S QUALITY CANADIAN CHICKS live and grow. Bred from heavy-laying Manitoba flocks, culled and Government Inspected. Leading varieties. Prices right. Catalogue free. Windsor's Hatchery, Myrtle Street, Winnipeg.

ALBERTA BREED BABY CHICKS, BREED-ING Single Comb White Leghorns, Mating P. ready. Mountain View Poultry Farm, Alta.

BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS—GUIDE breed-to-lay strain, prepaid, \$2.50 per 100, 400 and May delivery. Albert Mantis, Bellegarde, Sask.

Anconas

SINGLE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, from heavy-laying prize winners, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Ralph Hawkes, Percival, Sask.

SELLING—SIX PURE ROSE ANCONA HENS \$10. W. Hedges, Oyen, Alta.

Black Langshans

SELLING—BLACK LANGSHANS, COCKERELS, \$3.00; hatching eggs, \$1.50 for 15. O. J. Hanes, Hanley, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—BLACK LANGSHAN HATCHING eggs: cockerels. Earle Fox, Rouleau, Sask. 12-2

SWINE

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 10-6

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

PURE-BRED REGISTERED SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES FOR SALE at famous MacIntyre's Ranch, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. Arrange for pair now and ranch here first season. Foxes now paired and mated will have pups in April. Will guarantee 100 per cent increase in pups. Can take car, big work horse, oats and cash.

FOR SALE—RELIABLE WOLFHOUND, FOUR years, tan and grey, good speed, and a sure killer, smooth haired brindle, \$25. Box 48, Tugaske, Sask.

FOR SALE—TWO TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS, James Caldwell, Rokey, Sask. 11-2

SEEDS

Various

SEED GRAIN

Per bus.

Government-inspected	Seed Oats	\$.70
Government-inspected	Seed Barley	.80
Government-inspected	Durum Wheat	2.60
Government-inspected	Seed Flax	3.00
Government-inspected	Marquis Wheat	2.00
The above prices include new sacks, basis elevator, St. Boniface.		

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.
124 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

CHINESE BARLEY, OTTAWA 60, SIX-ROWED, high yielder, strong straw, early, pure variety, grade 1, germination 96, certificate 55-3037. Brandon 1924 report says: "Chinese has been included in the variety test for three years and has given an average yield of approximately nine bushels more per acre than Manchurian, the standard sort for Manitoba. \$1.00 per bushel, sacked. Limited quantity beardless barley, \$1.25 per bushel. Registered Crown Flax, grade extra No. 1, \$3.00 bushel. Kenney C.P. or Brandon C.N. P. F. Bredt, Kenney, Man. 9-5

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER WHITE Blossom, government tested, also Brome Grass, free from quack grass, Sc. Also Early Chevalier barley, two-rowed, 90c. A. D. Kennedy, Eden, Man. 12-2

FIRST GENERATION MARQUIS WHEAT. Saskatchewan No. 7, \$3.00 bushel. First generation Banner oats, \$1.25 bushel; second generation Banner, \$1.00 bushel; sacks, 20c. extra. Limited quantity. W. Neabit, Kerrobert, Sask. 12-4

WANTED—CAR FIVE TOUGH OR REJECTED wheat, also oats. Send sample and price. Reference, Standard Bank, Vancouver. Fowler Brothers Grain Company Limited, 2307 Royal Oak Avenue, New Westminster, B.C.

HANNCHAN BARLEY, GOOD YIELDER, AVERAGE aged seven bushels more at Saskatoon than O.A.C. 21, 90c. bags extra, sample. Premost flax, grown on breaking, \$2.50, bags extra. Shearer & Sons, Gainsborough, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—VICTORY OATS, 55c. BUSHEL. passed field inspection, government germination test 97. Spring rye, \$1.20 bushel. Bags, samples free. One International two-horse 17 x 22 hay press, \$85. F. A. Jacobson, Laramie, Alta. 10-4

SEED WHEAT, UNIVERSITY 222, PER BUSHEL. \$3.00; Renfrew, per bushel, \$3.50; 1925 Alitaswee Red Clover seed, 35 cents pound for less than 100 pounds, for 200 pound lots, 30 cents pound. W. Chalmers, Edmonton South, Alta. 12-5

BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—SAVE THE store profit. Get new crop fresh, tested seeds. Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices. Investigate Free seed list. McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg. 52-14

WE HAVE AS USUAL, MARQUIS WHEAT, Banner oats for seed, pure and heavy yielders, germination 99%, 96%. Price \$1.60, 80c. Why pay more. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—WHITE SWEET CLOVER, EIGHT cents, \$7.50 per 100. Early Chevalier two-rowed barley, 75 cents per bushel. James Allan, Rapid City, Man. 11-3

SELLING—SILVER HULLED BUCKWHEAT, cleaned, bagged, \$1.25 bushel. A. Pogue, Bagot, Man. 10-3

SELLING—BUCKWHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, JUTE bags included, free from weeds. Th. Hallgrimson, Cypress River, Man. 12-2

BUCKWHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.25 BUSHEL bagged. T. Long, Minota, Man. 10-4

Barley

MANCHURIAN BARLEY, NO. 1 CERTIFICATE, germination 98%, beautiful seed, 65 cents per bushel, bags extra. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 8-7

60-DAY BARLEY, TESTED 97%, FIVE DAYS, guaranteed pure, 80c. per bushel; sacks, 20c. W. Moffat, Fairfax, Man.

SELLING—SIX-ROW SEED BARLEY, GOVERNMENT test 96%, No. 3, guaranteed clean, 70 cents bushel, bags extra. E. Jones, Erickson, Man. 12-3

SELLING—PURE O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, SECOND generation from Elite seed, fanned, sacked, 90c. bushel, f.o.b. Castor, Alta. Geo. Ries. 12-4

Corn

SELLING—SEED CORN, NORTH DAKOTA White Flint, \$5.50 per bushel. Bar M Farm, Bede, Man. 11-2

SEED CORN, KILN DRIED, 18 KINDS. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, N.D. 3-15

Flax

PURE CROWN FLAX SEED, GROWN ON breaking, free from noxious weeds, variety highly recommended and seed direct from Agricultural College, high germination, big yielder, \$3.00 bushel, sacks included. F. A. Cleophas, Blenfait, Sask. 8-8

SELLING—WILT-RESISTANT SEED FLAX, free from noxious weeds, grown from Steele, Briggs seed. Satisfaction guaranteed. David Bruce, Dacotah, Man. 11-3

CROWN FLAX, CLEANED AND BAGGED, from breaking, \$3.00 bushel. Government germination in four days, 99%. H. C. Kiser, Eston, Sask. 12-4

SELLING—GOVERNMENT INSPECTED WILT- resistant flax seed, grown on breaking, free noxious weeds, \$2.90 bushel, sacks included. F. J. Pratt, Reaburn, Man.

PURE PREMOS FLAX SEED, NO. 1 GERMINATION, 97%, free of noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged, \$2.80 bushel. Wm. Tuomi, Dunblane, Sask. 12-4

GRASS SEED

GRAZIER RYE GRASS

THE best strain of Western Rye Grass known. Grown in rows by arrangement with the Scott Experimental Farm. Yields extra heavy hay crops and good aftermath for fall grazing besides. Grade 1 only. Cleaned and sacked, 10c. per pound. Common Rye Grass Seed, Grade 2, Sc.

WHITING SEED FARMS
TRAYNOR, SASK.

ALTASWEDE CLOVER

SIMILAR to the Ontario and English Red Clover. This is the only red clover that will withstand the western winters, excellent fodder crop, stock and hog pasture, great soil builder. Price 50c per pound in small lots. Special price on half bushel or larger quantities. CLOVERLEA SEED AND STOCK FARM Phone R1010

R.R. No. 3, STRATHCONA, ALTA.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1. Noxious weeds none. Germination pure seed at three days, 85%; at five days, 89%; hard seed, 1%. Thoroughly scarified, cleaned, \$9.00, 100; less than 100, 10c. pound. Alf Rabnett, Moosomin, Sask.

SEEDS

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, grown and carefully selected for seven years in Saskatchewan, hulls, cleaned, scarified, government grade, No. 1 germination test 99%, 10c. pound; 500 pounds, 9c. bags included, f.o.b. Sintaluta, W. G. Hill & Sons. 12-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned, sacked, new cotton bags, \$8.00 cwt.; Brome seed, \$7.00 cwt.; Western rye grass seed, \$6.00 cwt. All sacked. James Millions, Cardouff, Sask. 12-2

GUERNSEY SEED CENTRE, GUERNSEY, Sask. White Blossom sweet clover, No. 1, 10c.; No. 2, 9c.; Western Rye, Sc.; Arctic sweet clover, 14c.; f.o.b. Guernsey; sacks free. All seed re-cleaned, government tested. 8-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 8½ CENTS per pound; Bracken's Arctic White Blossom sweet clover, 11 cents per pound; hulls, scarified, cleaned, bags included, government tested, grade No. 1, free from noxious weeds. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man. 12-3

TIMOTHY YIELDED 1½ TONS HAY, 1925. Seed government certificate 55-1667, grade one purity; Arctic White Clover, certificate 55-1668, grade one, scarified, each \$9.50 per 100 pounds in cotton bags. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 12-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SEED, thoroughly scarified and cleaned, in cotton bags, No. 1, 8c.; No. 2, 7c.; Brome grass, 9c.; Rye grass, 7c. per pound, f.o.b. C.N.R. or C.P.R. Wawanesa Seed Grain Association, Wawanesa, Man. 10-7

RED CLOVER, GOVERNMENT TESTED 99% purity, acclimated, grown on Lakeside farm 20 years, most economical soil builder, 10 or 20 pounds, 40 cents; 50 pounds or more, 35 cents, sacked, f.o.b. Wetaakiwin, Alta. A. C. Bunney. 11-2

EARLY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested, hulls, cleaned, scarified, eight cents per pound, f.o.b. C.N.R. Butler or Maryfield, C.P.R. Elkhorn or Maryfield. Bags furnished. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man. 11-4

10,000 POUNDS WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, thoroughly hulls, scarified, cleaned, government tested grade one. Samples sent. 7c. pound. H. Ableton, East Selkirk, Man. 11-2

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, NO noxious weeds, couch or ergot, re-cleaned and sacked, \$7.00 per 100 pounds. W. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, HIGH germination, no noxious weeds, \$6.00 per 100. Sample sent on request. Ray Argue, Clearwater, Man. 12-3

SELLING—25,000 POUNDS BEST ARCTIC sweet clover seed, 11c., scarified and re-cleaned: farm free from thistles. C.P. or C.N.R. Fred S. Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 11-3

OFFICIALLY GRADED BROME, 7c. POUND: mixture 75% Brome, 25% Rye grass, 6½c. pound; Rye grass, 6c. pound; cleaned and sacked. John Haines, Alameda, Sask. 11-3

HEAVY BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, grade one, free of noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, 8½c. pound. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 11-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT tested, no primary noxious weeds, germination 95%, seven cents, bags included. Jas. Dunning, Dand, Man. 11-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, cleaned, scarified, cleaned, four times, good germination, government tested, nine cents per pound, bags included. G. H. Colborn, Delisle, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, GOVERNMENT test 1, germination 99%, 8c. pound: 500 pounds, write for price; bags free. Fred Forsberg and Sons, Dauphin, Man. 11-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, re-cleaned, sacked; also Brome, free of noxious weeds; six cents per pound. J. Cline, Baldur, Man. 11-2

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST No. 55-3039, germination 95%. Samples. Seven cents per pound, cleaned and sacked. W. E. Butler, Elm Creek, Man. 11-6

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED 92%, grade 2, free from noxious weeds, re-cleaned, sacks free. 8c. pound, f.o.b. J. Nafrn, Glenboro, Man. 10-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT test 55-1947, free noxious weeds, germination 94%, scarified, sacked, \$8.50 cwt. A. E. Baker, Meota, Sask. 10-5

ALTASWEDE RED CLOVER, GOVERNMENT germination test 91%, hardy, does not winter kill, 75c. pound. Quantity prices on request. W. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 10-4

ARCTIC WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, government tested, cleaned, scarified, 10c. pound, sacked; 500 or over, 9c. Neil Parker, Sanford, Man. 9-5

BROME SEED, CLEANED, GOVERNMENT graded No. 1, germination 96%, eight dollars per cwt., f.o.b. Darmody or Parkbeg; bags 50c. extra. Ned Olson, Parkbeg, Sask. 9-4

DON'T BE SHORT OF FEED—GROW SWEET clover, White Blossom, government tested, eight cents per pound, sacks free. N. A. Douglas, Dand, Man. 8-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED MY SPECIALTY, government grade No. 1, free from noxious weeds, heavy seed, well cleaned, seven cents per pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 8-5

CERTIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER clover, grade No. 1, germination 97, cleaned, scarified, eight dollars per 100, in cotton bags. Oliver Bros., Rounthwaite, Man. 6-9

ALTASWEDE RED CLOVER, SPECIALLY raised, high germination, very hardy, price \$1.00. Cloverlea Seed and Stock Farm, Edmonton, Alta. 8-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, government certificate number one, 84% germination, \$7.00 bagged. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 8-7

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, RE-CLEANED, scarified, second crop from Prof. Bracken's seed, \$10.00 pounds. Walter L. Dunavan, Crichton, Sask. 12-2

WHITE CLOVER SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST No. 2, cleaned, sacked and scarified, seven cents per pound. C. A. Moors, Sandford, Man. 12-3

SELLING—BROMES GRASS SEED, 93½ CENTS GOVERNMENT TEST, No. 2, cleaned, sacked, \$7.50, 100. Orders over 500 pounds, \$7.00, 100. D. Rodgers, Graysville, Man. 12-5

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, RECLEANED, scarified, second crop from Prof. Bracken's seed, \$10.00 pounds. Walter L. Dunavan, Crichton, Sask. 12-2

WHITE CLOVER SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST No. 2, cleaned, sacked and scarified, seven cents per pound. C. A. Moors, Sandford, Man. 12-3

SELLING—GOVERNMENT INSPECTED WILT- resistant flax seed, grown on breaking, free noxious weeds, \$2.90 bushel, sacks included. F. J. Pratt, Reaburn, Man.

PURE PREMOS FLAX SEED, NO. 1 GERMINATION, 97%, free of noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged, \$2.80 bushel. Wm. Tuomi, Dunblane, Sask. 12-4

SEEDS

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, EIGHT cents per pound. Free from noxious weeds. Wm. McElroy, Beaver, Man. 12-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, sacked, ready for seeder, \$7.50 100. Irwin McLeod, Norgate, Man. 12-4

FOR SALE—MEADOW FESQUE, 15 CENTS; Timothy, eight; government tested. J. Langrell, Woodlands, Man. 10-3

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, \$10.00 POUNDS sacked, also nursery stock. Green Hill Nurseries, Dalesboro, Sask. 8-5

BROME SEED GOVERNMENT TESTED, grade one, \$7.00 per 100. Neuman Kenyon, R.R. 2, Elm Creek, Man. 7-5

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT tested, scarified, re-cleaned, sacked, \$10 cwt. W. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 9-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED AND sacked, seven cents per pound. Wm. Lees, Kisby, Sask. 9-4

GOVERNMENT TESTED SEEDS, EIGHT cents—White sweet clover, scarified; weedless Brome. Measner, Fairlight, Sask. 9-5

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned, scarified, government graded, 9c., cotton sacks free. Fred Nelson, Bridgeford, Sask. 9-3

BROME AND RYE SEED MIXED, GOVERNMENT tested, clean, plump, sacked, 6½c. Jacob Friesen, Morris, Man. 10-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, Sc., bags free, government tested, well scarified and cleaned. J. J. Brander, Neblitt, Man. 10-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED AND sacked, six cents. Banner oats, cleaned and bagged, 50c. John B. Webster, Arcola, Sask. 10-3

RYE GRASS, NO. 1, GOVERNMENT inspected, germination 97%, \$8.00 hundred, sacks included. Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask. 8-5

GOOD BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, 9c., sacks free. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. C. W. Cann, Wordsworth, Sask. 12-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, cleaned, well scarified, bright, ripe seed, 140-pound sack, \$11. W. E. Swigold, Eyebrow, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, full bag lots, 150 pounds, \$15, bags free. S. A. Socolofsky, Loretown, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, WELL cleaned, eight cents a pound. Fred Nelson, Bridgeford, Sask. 10-4

</

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, 40 MILES WEST OF Old Alberta. Constant spring on place, lots of open range. Cheap for cash, or terms. Particulars from owner. Phillip Byrne, Tribune, Sask. 12-2

HONEY FARM HOMES, HUNDREDS of genuine bargains, list free. Doner Land Co., Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg.

QUARTER, IMPROVED, \$1,600, NEAR TOWN, homestead adjoining. Jared Brown, Meanoak, Alta.

GET A MINNESOTA FARM WHILE PRICES ARE HIGH now; let us help you. State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

Farm Lands Wanted

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRATION Hall, Winnipeg, helps experienced Swiss farm workers, desiring to settle, find and get what they want. 11-9

ARMS WANTED WITH LIVESTOCK AND machinery. Cash buyers waiting. Dominion Colonization Association, P.O. Box 538, Winnipeg. 8-5

TELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb. 431f

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 10-5

CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR YOUNG, HEAVY horses, rooming house in the city of Wetaskiwin, Alberta. Value \$3,000. O. Lakevold, Provost, Alta.

FARM MACHINERY

Various

NAP FOR CASH—FARMER JONES' CONVERTIBLE packer and mulcher, two-furrow, \$28; three-furrow, \$56; sub-surface mulcher, two-furrow, \$12; three-furrow, \$41. Can supply mulchers in sections complete. Brown Bros. and Cobbe, Togo, Alta. 12-2

FOR SALE—COMBINATION DITCHERS AND graders, wheelless, cogless, leverless. Will be sold cheap. Can be used for grading, ditching or backfilling. Write The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited, Winnipeg. 12-3

SELLING—EIGHT-FOOT CULTIVATOR, TWO eight-foot discs, one wagon, three trucks and racks, Litchfield manure spreader, quantity 45 H.P. Magul engine repairs. A. O. Routley, Herschel, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—COCKSHUTT SINGLE DISC SEEDER, 14 run, 12 foot, good as new, power lift; 15-30 H.P. engine, good running order, will take Fordson as part payment; 6-furrow engine gang, 12 bottom, Cockshutt—Wm. Briggs, Petersfield, Man.

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL 12-FT. POWER-lift cultivator, at Cypress River, Man. Exchange for cattle. L. Hallgrimson, 548 Agnes Street, Winnipeg.

ASH-SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 29-50, \$300. 18-30 Advance-Rumely tractor, \$300; 15-22 Minneapolis tractor, 14-inch three-bottom plow, \$300. A. Jolly, Minotola, Man. 11-3

DEIN DEERE 14-INCH BREAKING BOTTOMS (gas shares), \$9.00. Deere high-lift 12-inch gang, 45. McCormick 14-16 disc, \$25. All splendid condition. S. Cowan, Wanlock, Sask. 9-5

SELLING—12 H.P. MANITOBA ENGINE ON trucks, perfect order, \$225 cash. James Scarow, Minto, Man. 10-3

SELLING—FOUR-FURROW INDEPENDENT beam Cockshutt plow, good as new, \$185, f.o.b. Melfort. Walter B. Granger, Melfort, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—COCKSHUTT PLOW, FIVE INDIVIDUAL beams, power-lift, 319 28th Street, Saskatoon. 11-2

SELLING—RUMELY FIVE-BOTTOM PLOW, automatic lift, used slightly. Cost \$625, sell for \$110. Snap, Box 1, Cluny, Alta. 11-2

SALE—COMPLETE STEAM THRESHING outfit, for Belgian or Percheron stallion and mares, or small gas outfit. Box 275 Cabri, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—A 400-GALLON OIL TANK WITH tank, seat and tap, \$50 cash. F. Crump, Searth, Man. 11-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STIFF TOOTH cultivator, Verity surface land packer, 15 feet, used condition. H. G. Hall, Macoun, Sask. 12-2

SALE—FOUR-BOTTOM STUBBLE PLOW, 16-inch breaker, with truck. Chris Johnson, Rural Route No. 1, Winnipeg.

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL POWER-LIFT 12-bottom cultivator. Only worked two days. Cheap. R. H. Armstrong, Bollesvain, Man. 12-2

FOR TRADE—4 1/2 H.P. JUMBO ENGINE and three-bottom Rock Island engine plow. Would take horses or Fordson. Box 21, Pinkham, Sask.

CHANGE HAMILTON TRIPLE GANG, GOOD as new, for 18-inch breaker, steel beam preferred. O. W. Strand, Erickson, Man. 12-5

MACLEOD ENGINE, PUMP JACK, grader, grind stone, belts, outfit, \$40, good condition. Williamson, Haywood, Man.

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL, No. 44, TWO-bottom corn cultivator, only slightly used, \$70. R. J. Atkinson, Craik, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—18-HORSE STEAM TRACTION engine, in perfect running order, \$350 cash. Nelson Banister, Oak Lake, Man.

FOR SALE—No. 3 SUCTION FEED SHARPLES separator, \$35. E. Dickson, Tregarva, Warren Haven, Loyalist, Alta.

WANTED—14-INCH TRIPLE GANG PLOW. C. F. Laurence, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

SELLING—20 MASSEY SHOES COMPLETE, good condition, \$25. R. C. Hicks, Croll, Man.

WANTED—THREE-FURROWED ENGINE plow, Box 66, Imperial, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—20 DOUBLE-DISC MASSEY HARRIS No. 11 drill, \$50. Box 100, Forestburg, Alta. 12-2

FOR SALE—CREAMERY EQUIPMENT. SNAP, Box 35, Macdonald, Man. 9-4

Autos, Tractors, Parts and Repairs

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS; TITAN, CASE and Nelson tractor parts; windshields, magnetos, starters, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Have 25 to 80% parts for Overlands, Gray Dorts, McLaughlins, Maxwell, Chevrolets and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., Ltd. 51-26

FOR SALE OR TRADE ON SLIGHTLY USED John Deere or Titan, four-wheeled Wallis tractor, in good repair, tenders and Pickering governor, only plowed 400 acres. One Case three-furrowed tractor plow, good as new, cash for both, \$390, or man. 10-5

USED AUTO PARTS FOR MANY MAKES. starters, generators, magnetos, carburetors, engines, starters, tops, cushions, radiators, springs, valves, wheels. Prompt service. Low prices. Brandon Auto Wreckers, Seventh Street, Brandon.

SAW MILL STEAM TRACTION ENGINE, 50 h.p., \$1,000. W. H. Ester, Stalwart, Sask. 8-4

FARM MACHINERY

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg. 12-12

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS. ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg. 11-24

SELLING—15-27 WALLIS SPECIAL FIELD tractor, practically new; two sulky breaking plows, two cultivators. Massey-Harris Agent, Strongfield, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—22 H.P. STEAM TRACTOR, HIGH pressure boiler, tested 180, in perfect condition, \$500 cash, balance time to right party. W. I. Wells, 301 9th St., Saskatoon, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE, WATERLOO BOY 12-25 tractor, late model; John Deere three-furrow plow, both practically new, \$500. R. Burnell, Westbourne, Man. 10-3

WANTED—12-20 TWIN CITY TRACTOR, four-bottom engine stubble plow, 20-inch power-lift scrub breaker, power-lift drill, disc harrow, 319 28th Street, Saskatoon. 11-2

20-70 HORSE-POWER LOKO TRACTOR, Reeves engine, Alberta boiler; 33-50 Peerless separator; two water tanks; complete outfit. Gerhard J. Peters, Wymark, Sask. 11-2

AUTO OR TRACTOR RADIATORS, CLEANED, repaired or recored. Special expert. New method. Brandon Heating and Plumbing Ltd., 144 Twelfth St., Brandon, Man. 12-5

SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR, 1922 MODEL, A1 condition, \$225 cash. John Deere tractor plow, No. 45, 12-inch gang, breaker bottoms, \$50. J. Webster, Griffin, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR AND CASE 14-inch gang plow, in splendid repair. Cheap for cash. Would trade for cattle. C. W. Watt, Birtle, Man. 12-2

SELLING—TILLSOIL TRACTOR 18-30, GOOD condition, cheap for cash or half cash, balance arranged. Archie McGungal, 1335 Albert St., Regina. 12-3

WANTED—12-20 TWIN CITY OR McCORMICK-Deering tractor, four-bottom plow, large shoe drill, ton truck, scrub breaker, 20-inch; 16-16 double action disc. 319 Twenty-eight Street, Saskatoon

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 6-9

SELLING—CASE 10-18 TRACTOR, USED VERY little, thoroughly overhauled, \$275 cash, f.o.b. Tugasse, Sask. T. W. Russell. 9-4

FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR STOCK 15-30 tractor, in excellent shape, I.H.C. Theo. Packer, Richelle, Sask. 11-3

WANTED—16-30 RUMELY TRACTOR, SPARK plug ignition. State price and terms. Wm. Currie, Delisle, Sask. 11-3

MUST SELL 10-20 E. B. TRACTOR, IN GOOD running order, \$125 cash. T. Horinek, Killam, Alta. 12-2

PLOWS FOR FORDSON—WANTED 14-INCH gang and 16-inch breaker. H. Roberts, Breslary, Sask.

WANTED—PAIR OF OLD FORDSON DRIVE wheels or extension rims for Fordson. John Wilson, Sperling, Man.

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

HEALD CYLINDER GRINDER—LANDIS crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery. Motor rebuilding, connecting rods reconditioned. Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 51-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

MAGNETO REPAIRS

MAGNETO REPAIRS
OFFICIAL SERVICE STATION
Bosch, Webster, Splitdorf, K-W, Berlin, Kings-ton, Magnetos. Genuine parts. We service all makes of ignition, generator and starter apparatus. S. H. Brown, 1110 Rosser Ave., Brandon. Phone 2020.

MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE WELDING

BEST EQUIPPED WELDING SHOP IN WESTERN Canada. Reasonable prices. Quick service. Real workmanship. Expert advice free. Capitol Welding Shop, 1918 Broad St., Regina.

AGENTS AND EMPLOYMENT

THE J.R. WATKINS COMPANY
have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for business. Experience unnecessary. Surely required. For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

AGENTS CAN EARN \$100 UPWARDS WEEKLY selling Gold Medal Five-tube Radio Frequency Sets at \$25, delivered prepaid anywhere in Canada. "The set that stormed the country," built for homes of moderate means. The farmer, clerk, laborer and lady of the home ought to buy on sight. Write today for proposition—it is nationally advertised. Gold Medal Radio, Desk GGG, 1038 Longwood Avenue, New York City. 8-5

A BIG PROFIT MAKER—NO EXPERIENCE necessary. Anyone can make big money introducing my stock and poultry preparations. Great opportunity. Write quick for special offer. Mickelson, 143 Smith Street, Winnipeg. 9-5

SELL GROCERIES, LUBRICATING OILS, paints, etc., to everyone interested in highest quality goods at a saving. A few territories vacant for live representatives. Only men of good character and ability need apply. Wylie Simpson Co. Ltd., Dept. 3, Winnipeg. 10-5

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BEGINNERS \$150, later \$250 monthly—placed in positions on railroads nearest their homes—everywhere. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

NEAL BROTHERS LTD., IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg, have a few districts open for reliable salesmen. Applicants must furnish references. 9-5

WANTED—POSITION RUNNING TRACTOR, three years' experience. Box 48, Tugasse, Sask. 12-2

MISCELLANEOUS

SELL GUARANTEED LADDER-PROOF SILK stockings. New pair for every pair that ladders. Pay daily. Family hosiery catalogue free. Sterling Hosiery Mills, Dept. N, Toronto. 6-6

AUCTIONEERS

LIVE AUCTIONEER—TERMS RIGHT. PHONE 54 ring 4, Cartwright, Man. 7-6

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings reconditioned. Manitoba Bearing Works, 152 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

BEES and BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

LOWER PRICES—ONE TO FIVE THREE-frame Nuclei, \$6.85; six or more, \$6.50; one or more full colonies of bees, \$16.50. Send orders early. First here, first sent. Andrews and Son, Winnipeg, Man.

PACKAGE BEES, \$1.00 PER POUND, IN LARGE lots. High-grade Italian queens. Circulars upon request. Banta and Wile, Redding, California. 9-10

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg. 9-11

ANDREWS AND SON, MANUFACTURERS AND Importers and of beekeepers supplies, Portage and Victor Streets, Winnipeg.

HIVES, FRAMES, SUPERS, ETC., ALSO LIVE bees. Write for price list. Kelner Mfg. Co., Winnipeg Beach, Man. 11-13

SELLING—ITALIAN BEES, IN TEN-FRAME hives, May delivery. John Bliekenstfer, Hudson Bay Junction, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—ITALIAN BEES, WINTERED colonies and nuclei. David Young, Bredenbury, Sask. 8-5

BEES FOR SALE. CASTLE BROS., GILBERT Plains, Man. 8-5

FOR SALE—ITALIAN BEES. A. HART, Gladstone, Man. 11-5

TWO POUNDS WITH QUEEN, \$5.50, PREPAID. B. A. Tedford, McCreary, Man. 11-5

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

\$250 PUTS YOU IN BUSINESS—EXCLUSIVE territory to a few steady hard-working men, selling groceries, oils and paints direct to farmers. First-class references required. Men with us from five to ten years have averaged over \$3,000 yearly. Desk G, Neal Bros. Ltd., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Winnipeg. 10-8

FOR SALE—CHEESE FACTORY MACHINERY, two thousand pound vat, balance outfit capable handling four thousand pounds milk per day. Good order. Enquire Nick Schemenauer, Marysburg, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD WILLOW PICKETS (5,000) price 4c. each, f.o.b. Wolseley, Sask. H. T. Chapman, Wolseley, Sask.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood, stove blocks. Delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CARLOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 52-13

SELLING—GOOD SOUND CEDAR FENCE posts, round or split. A. Sim, Solsqua, B.C. 11-3

MISCELLANEOUS

HONEY

ONTARIO'S PUREST NO. 1 WHITE CLOVER honey, \$7.00 cash, crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.00 crate six ten-pound pails. Ontario pure maple syrup, \$12 cash, crate six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 10-8

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY—PURE AS the bees make it, in litho pails, 60 pounds to case, \$9.50, f.o.b., Belmont. Geo. Watkins, Belmont, Man.

SIXTY POUNDS CLOVER HONEY, \$7.50; mixed honey, \$6.00. Wilber Swayse, Dunnville, Ont. 7-7

FOR SALE—MANITOBA SWEET CLOVER honey, \$8.40 per crate 60 pounds. Wesley Hunter, Carman, Man. 11-8

HOUSE DRESSES

MISCELLANEOUS

POSTPAID—STRAWBERRIES. SENATOR Dunlap, dozen, 65c.; 100, \$2.50; Everbearing, dozen, 75c.; 100, \$3.50. Virginia Creeper, 10c. Peonies, red, white, pink, 50c. Write for price list of other nursery stock. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 10-1

BEDDING PLANTS—WE GROW ANY BEDDING plant upon request if ordered by March 1st. Cauliflower, cabbage, celery, tomatoes in pots, no wilting in transplanting. House plants. Write for list now. Wolseley Greenhouses, Wolseley, Sask. 12-3

TREES MOST SUITABLE FOR WINDBREAKS and shelter belts, hardy and acclimated; 25 kinds perennial flower roots, small fruits, etc. Before buying get our price list. West End Nurseries, Calgary, Alta. 12-5

FOR SALE—DAKOTA STRAWBERRY PLANTS. 50 for \$1.15, 100, \$2.30, 500 for \$10. Cash with order. Guaranteed to arrive in a No. 1 condition. John T. Moserip, Major, Sask. 12-5

PINE GROVE NURSERY, STEVENSON BROS. Morden, Man., growers of hardy fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and perennial flowers. Write for catalogue. 11-10

STRAWBERRIES—NEWCOMBE'S NORTHERN plants give best results on prairies. Dunlap, \$2.50; Progressive, \$4.50. Latham raspberries, \$5.50. Postpaid. L. W. Newcombe, Onaway, Alta. 11-5

HARDY ACCLIMATED STRAWBERRY plants—Everbearing, \$3.00 per 100; Senator Dunlap, \$2.50 per 100; postpaid. Monrad Wiggen, Wynndell, B.C. 10-7

JUNE-BEARING STRAWBERRIES. TWO hardest varieties, \$2.50 hundred. Latham raspberries, most successfully grown, \$5.00 hundred. H. Smith, Lydiatt, Man. 8-7

CARAGANA SEEDS, \$1.00 PER POUND. MRS. Wm. J. Irwin, Antler, Sask. 11-3

RASPBERRY CANES, HEAVY BEARING, \$4.00 100. Walter Cummings, Semans, Sask. 11-3

OPTOMETRISTS

"**SAVE YOUR SIGHT.**" J. F. TULLOCH, Optometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 6-13

REMNANTS

BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50. LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont. 11-3

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. PROF. SCOTT Manitoba Hall, Winnipeg. 6-10

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCKS AND BONDS

WE BUY OR SELL UNITED GRAIN GROWERS shares. Clifton C. Cross and Co., Regina. 9-6

STOVES, ETC.

GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 318 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of ranges for sale. 10-4

TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in West. 7-5

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-5

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE-built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Type-Writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Our shippers receive these good prices:
HENS, over 6 lbs., fat, 21-23c; 5-6 lbs., 17-19c
Young Roosters 15-17c
Ducks 22-23c
Turkeys, 18-15 lbs., 25-26c; 10-13 lbs., 22-23c
No. 2 and under-weight stock, Highest Market Prices. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed to April 5. Crates on request. Phone: J5236. Premier Produce Co., 124 Roblinson St., Winnipeg.

Starting a Conflagration

A match applied to a straw-stack causes a big fire. Similarly a "Little Guide Ad." read by 80,000 readers, produces remarkable results. If you talk to the farmer who has tried this method of marketing, you soon discover the reason for his enthusiasm for "Little Guide Ads." The results are out of all proportion to the cost. The method is so simple that any farmer can use it. It is just as good for saving money as for making it, and the more people that sell, buy and exchange through our Farmers' Market Place, the greater is the number of prospects who read it.

You will meet a real friend the day you begin marketing your surplus seed, livestock, poultry, honey, machinery and other things through "Little Guide Ads."

Fruit at Indian Head

By Norman M. Ross

The season of 1925 was the least favorable for fruit growing that we have experienced for many years. Winter killing of all but the hardiest varieties was very much in evidence. This affected not only the tree fruits but raspberries and gooseberries as well. Even the raspberries which were bent down for winter protection suffered.

In the tree fruits the plums suffered the greatest injury. All but our very hardiest varieties were affected. Those that came through without damage and gave fair crops of fruit were the Aitkin, Cheney, Mammoth, Winnipeg and Assiniboine. None of the other plums fruited. Two varieties which have always given us some fruit since the trees came into bearing failed us this year: namely, Oziya and Tokata. These varieties did not winter kill severely but the blossom buds were killed. The Hansen Hybrids, Sapa and Opata, which have been growing for 14 years without injury and fruiting heavily each season, were killed back almost to the ground. The Tom Thumb cherry also killed badly and had all blossom buds killed. The Underwood and Waneta suffered considerably. All these varieties, however, made a good recovery during the summer and if conditions are favorable during the present winter they should show an improvement next summer.

Bird Damage

Strange to say winter killing was not at all bad on the apples, and only a few of the least hardy kinds showed injury to the tips of the new growth. Unfortunately we had other troubles. In early October, 1924, a very heavy wet snow played havoc with our large apple trees, smashing them down badly. In late March nearly all varieties looked well and there was a good development of fruit buds. An examination in early April, however, showed that practically all the fruit buds had been cut off as if by a sharp knife. This occurred once before about four years ago, but we have never found the cause. It is probably the work of some birds but what variety we are at a loss to tell. We suspect either partridge or grossbeaks, both of which are fairly numerous. Only a few buds escaped and consequently not many apples came to maturity. The varieties that did mature, a few specimens were Anisim, Volga Anis, Charlomoff, Blushed Calville, Patten's Greening and Simbrisk. There was quite a good showing of seedling apples of the crab type.

It is interesting to note that such varieties of plums and apples as matured, fruit were ready to pick on an average of three weeks earlier than last year, which was a very backward season.

Snow Takes Heavy Toll

This year again we had a very heavy wet snow on September 30, doing great injury to the larger trees. In our experience this snow damage has done more serious injury to our orchard than any other single agency, not excepting rabbits or winter killing. Rabbit injury can be guarded against and winter killing minimized by selecting only the hardiest varieties, but practically nothing can stop a heavy wet snow from breaking down the trees when the leaves are still on them.

A season such as experienced here clearly indicates the advisability of growing a few of the hardiest varieties in any prairie orchard even though the quality of fruit may not be the best. The Cheney plum is the best of the hardiest varieties with us and the quality is quite good. It, however, ripens somewhat later than others, this year September 16. Aitkin was ready to pick August 28, Mammoth, September 3, Winnipeg and Assiniboine, September 9.

Those who attempt fruit growing must not be too easily discouraged. As time goes on varieties better adapted to our prairie conditions will undoubtedly be developed, but meanwhile, the fruit grower must consider his work as largely experimental and should not expect too much when trying out varieties that have not been thoroughly tested out in his own locality.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

deserving agricultural student in preparing for effective service to his generation.

"The committee as named above are working out the details, but regard it as desirable that work should be begun at once on the gathering of the funds so that the purpose may be effected with as little delay as possible. It is agreed that an endowment of \$5,000 should be raised, to be invested in permanent securities. This at five per cent. would provide an annual scholarship of \$250. Spreading the effort over all our locals and each doing what it can, it should not be difficult to raise the sum needed.

"As to method, each community will decide what is most suitable. If a direct canvass were made there would be few who would not find a dollar to invest in an enterprise so practically useful. Or if an entertainment, social or concert could be put on, in most cases it would be possible to raise a substantial sum.

"Will you get your workers together and decide in what way you can best assist and promote it?

"We are hoping that many locals will undertake their contribution before spring opens. If we could realize, say, \$3,000 by April 30, it would put the enterprise in good position to go after a clean-up canvass between harvest and the close of the year. We should be able to report to the next annual convention that the enterprise is established so that it may become effective in 1927."

While the above notice has been sent to the U.F.M. locals in Manitoba, the committee feel that there may be other friends of the late Mr. McKenzie, and those who have an appreciation of his great contribution to the development of this country who would like to make a contribution to the memorial fund. All contributions should be sent to Miss Mabel E. Finch, secretary-treasurer, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

Regent U.F.M. local held a re-organization meeting on February 6, when the following officers were elected: Pres. W. J. McKeever; vice-president, T. H. Wilson; secretary, Howard Holden; directors, Miss McKeever, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Brown, Messrs. A. Demasson, C. More and S. Brown. The books showed only 20 paid-up members, so it was decided to launch a membership drive. To make this more interesting two teams were nominated with A. Demasson, captain of one side and T. H. Wilson, captain of the other—the losing side to provide an oyster supper for all the members. Two weeks were allotted to complete the drive, but early Monday morning, Capt. Demasson opened the campaign by canvassing some of Capt. Wilson's immediate neighbors. Competition then became keen indeed, and by the end of the second day practically the whole territory had been canvassed. At the meeting held on February 20 at the end of the drive, Capt. Demasson and his supporters had 71 new members to their credit, while Capt. Wilson and his associates had 35, making the grand total of 126 paid-up members. It then became the duty of the losing side to provide oysters for the oyster supper. It was decided that the supper be held on March 5, and that following the supper a concert program be rendered and an address delivered by an invited speaker. All the members then contributed most loyally of their substance, time, and talent, to make the event a real success. Mr. Ransom, secretary, Manitoba Grain Pool, was invited to be present to address the gathering, but was unable to attend. However, R. F. Chapman was secured, who ably addressed the audience on pool matters. The concert program was also well rendered and all expressed appreciation of the whole entertainment. Notwithstanding the fact that all members and those contributing to the program were admitted free, the sum of \$39 was received from those attending from other points. Since the closing of the drive, 19 new paid-up members have been added to the list, making a present membership of 145, and we have now

set our objective for 150 members. We are also doing an extensive business in co-operative buying. What we have accomplished could easily be duplicated in many other districts by a few expending a little thought, time and energy.—H. Holden, secretary.

A very enjoyable social evening was spent on March 3, when the Deleau U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. members met to celebrate the close of their membership drive. The supper which was served by the losing side was followed by an interesting program of musical numbers, community singing and a concert. The principal item was a debate. Resolved that the Power Washer is More Beneficial to the Farm Home than a Radio, the negative side winning by a few points. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

A very interesting and enjoyable evening was spent by the Millbrook U.F.M. local recently, which took the form of a farewell social and dance to Mr. and Mrs. R. Coulter and family who are leaving the district. After the musical program, Mrs. J. Pengriff, president U.F.W.M., on behalf of the local and friends, presented Mrs. Coulter with a set of carvers, and I. St. George, presented Mr. Coulter with a pipe and fountain pen, from the local, for which the recipients made suitable replies, and wished the association every success. Supper was then served and the remainder of the evening spent in dancing.

The U.F.M. Association learns with regret the bereavement in two of the prominent U.F.M. families. Mrs. Andrew Graham, wife of Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, one of the oldest workers in the U.F.M. movement passed away on Friday last, and Mrs. A. J. M. Poole, wife of the provincial U.F.M. president, mourns the loss of her father whose death occurred this week. Members of the association extend their sympathy to these families.

A very encouraging report comes from Mrs. G. A. Munson, secretary-treasurer, Thunder Hill U.F.M. She encloses \$8.00 to complete 1925 membership dues, and states that their local is making a drive for members for 1926. The contest will be completed by April 10, when results will be reported. This local announces that the U.F.M. spirit is reviving in their district and that conditions in all lines are improving.

The exchange of concerts between locals is a popular feature in U.F.M. circles this winter. Last week the Springfield U.F.M. took a concert to Hazelridge. About 150 gathered to hear the play, The Minister's Bride. Preceding the play and subsequently, selections, both vocal and instrumental were given and also several readings.

Souris U.F.M. district secretary, R. Johnston, sends in a glowing report on U.F.M. conditions in his constituency. He states: "We expect a big increase in membership in Souris this year. Regent is on the map again with 137 members, Buttrum has 170 to date, Kirkwood 76 and Minto 98."

Price of Grain! —up or down from here!

The present situation has confused a great many of the trade and as a result sentiment is mixed but an analysis of conditions, if based on fundamentals, does indicate what's ahead.

Weekly Bulletins issued by us enjoy an international reputation because of remarkable way in which they correctly forecast trend of grain prices. Our analyses of price making factors predict coming moves.

Free Copy of "Profits in Grain—How to Secure Them" and sample copy of recent Bulletin sent on request. Send for same NOW!

Grain Dealers Advisory Bureau Dept. WGR 327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 19, 1926

WHEAT—Market has fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range of values during the week, advancing sharply yesterday on buying against liberal acceptances by Liverpool and continental merchants, only to decline as fast today when that support was withdrawn and American markets fell on liquidation by holders in that market. There is little feature to the market. It is stated that leading American traders are holding considerable Winnipeg wheat, pending the demand that is expected at the opening of navigation. Apart from yesterday's flurry there has been little indication of any volume of business for spring shipment, and while it is true that British buyers have not stocked up they appear to have fairly liberal supplies, offering from time to time, and do not seem inclined to buy ahead at these levels. So that the market has been pretty much of a speculative affair, and opinions are decidedly two-sided right at the moment. Cash wheat is very dull with little wheat offering from day to day on account no doubt of the congested condition at the elevators and at the terminals.

OATS—Outside of a little buying of May oats against sales of deferred deliveries there has been little doing. The action of American oats has dominated this market and trade generally has been indifferent to the fluctuation. There is, however, a much better enquiry for oats for opening navigation shipment, and all grades of cash oats are in good demand at existing spreads. Export houses have accumulated fair quantities possibly, and are continuing to pick up odd cars as offered on the market at these levels.

BARLEY—Very poor demand indeed, and little indication of any sharp advance. British trade papers continue to stress heavy offerings of barley from all quarters, with a very indifferent demand. Barley is comparatively cheap, but outside of very low grades it does not seem to command any attention.

FLAX—Speculative market mainly. Some buying by crushers at lower levels, but liberal stocks and limited demand with cash article trading at a carrying charge to the delivery month.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Mar 15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 150½	148½	148½	152½	148½	147½	151½	170½	
July 148½	147	147½	150½	146½	145½	150½	166	
Oct. 132½	131½	131½	134½	129½	129½	134	136	
Oats—								
May 47½	47	47	47½	46½	46½	47½	51½	
July 48½	47½	47½	48½	47½	47½	48½	53½	
Oct. 46½	46½	46½	45½	45½	46½	51½		
Barley—								
May 61½	60½	61½	61½	60½	60½	61½	84½	
July 62½	61½	61½	62½	61	60½	62½	85½	
Oct. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Fax—								
May 197½	194	195	199	194	195	198	248½	
July 199	197	198	202	198	198	200	248½	
Oct. 200	197	198	203	196	197	201	230	
Rye—								
May 90½	88	88	91½	87	86½	92	123	
July 91½	89	89	92	87½	87½	92	122	
Oct. 87	85½	85½	87½	84½	84½	88½	102	

CASH WHEAT

	Mar 15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Mar. 15½	149½	149½	153½	150½	149½	152½	170½	
20½	145½	144½	143½	148	142½	147½	161	
25½	140½	138½	142½	138½	137½	142½	169½	
30½	133	131½	131½	135½	131½	130½	134½	152
35½	123½	122½	122½	122½	122½	121	125½	140
40½	112½	116	116	114	110½	109½	113½	130
Feed	92½	90	90	94	90½	89½	93	100

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed March 19 as follows: March, 1d lower at 10s 10½d; May, unchanged at 11s 0d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ½c lower at \$4.85½. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency. Liverpool close was: March \$1.58½; May \$1.61.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.62½ to \$1.76½; No. 1 northern, \$1.62½ to \$1.65½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.59½ to \$1.73½; No. 2 northern, \$1.58½ to \$1.63½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.53½ to \$1.70½; No. 3 northern, \$1.52½ to \$1.60½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.63½ to \$1.76½; No. 1 hard, \$1.63½ to \$1.65½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.60½ to \$1.63½; No. 1 hard, \$1.60½ to \$1.62½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.34½ to \$1.47½; No. 1 durum, \$1.29½ to \$1.38½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.30½ to \$1.45½; No. 2 durum, \$1.28½ to \$1.36½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.27½ to \$1.42½; No. 3 durum, \$1.26½ to \$1.34½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69c to 72c; No. 4 yellow, 65c to 68c; No. 3 mixed, 65c to 67c; No. 4 mixed, 62c to 63c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37½c to 38½c; No. 3 white, 36½c to 37½c; No. 4 white, 34½c to 36½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 63c to 65c; medium to good, 59c to 62c; lower grades, 54c to 58c. Rye—No. 2, 83½c to 85½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, 82.31 to \$2.37.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

There were 125 Canadian cattle at Glasgow this week from 10½c to 11½c per lb., live weight. In addition to the above, 17 bulls brought from 7½c to 9c. Prime Scotch baby beef sold at 15c, best quality medium weights from 13½c to 14c, and prime heavies from 11½c to 12c. Sales of Irish cattle totalled 150 head. Choice light weights 11½c, good quality 10½c and grain 8c to 9c.

Birkenhead reports the sale of 1,500 Canadian cattle. Prices were all unchanged from last week at from 18c to 19½c for steers in sink (dressed weight including offal), from 13c to 15c for cows and from 2,300 Irish cattle offered from 18c to 20c.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

March 15 to March 20, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Mar. 15	48½	42½	42½	40½	37½	59½	55½	52½	51½	194	189½	170½	88	
16	48	42	42	40½	37½	58½	54½	52½	51½	190½	186½	176½	86½	
17	48	42	42	40½	37½	58½	54½	52½	51½	192½	188	177	86	
18	48	42	42	40½	37½	58½	54½	52½	51½	196½	192	181	88½	
19	48	42	42	40½	37½	58½	54½	52½	51½	191	186½	176½	84½	
20	47½	42	42	40½	37½	58½	54½	52½	51½	191½	187½	177	84	
Week Ago	48	42	42	40½	37½	59½	55½	52½	51½	195	190½	178½	89½	
Mon. . . .	50	46	46	44½	40	58½	56½	53½	52½	190	189½	173½	120½	

SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDE
Three Operations in One

"Weed your land before you seed;
Grow the grain and not the weed."

SEE OUR LOCAL AGENT OR WRITE US DIRECT

Samson Rotary Rod Weeder Limited CALGARY ALBERTA

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,

Lougeed Building,

Winnipeg

Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 106s to 112s (23c to 24½c), boxes 100s to 106s (21½c to 23c), market steamer, better demand expected, Irish 120s to 140s (26c to 30½c), supplies small. American 90s to 96s (19½c to 20½c), slow. Danish 112s to 117s (24½c to 25½c), firm. Danish killings estimated at 59,000 head.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Egg receipts for the week ending March 13, were 4,132 cases. This increase in receipts has been brought about by milder weather and has resulted in a lower market. Country dealers are making sales 28c, firsts 25c, seconds 18c. Prices to retailers, extras 38c, firsts 35c, seconds 25c, storage stocks are about cleaned up and prices are unchanged. Poultry: Receipts continue light with prices unchanged.

SASKATCHEWAN—Eggs: The egg market is lower due to increased fresh receipts. Country dealers are making sales extras 24c to 26c, firsts 22c to 23c, seconds 16c to 17c. Prices to retailers, extras 28c to 34c, firsts 26c to 30c, seconds 20c to 26c. Poultry: Receipts are very light with prices unchanged.

EDMONTON—Egg market is weak with heavy receipts. Country dealers are making sales extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 17c. Prices to retailers, extras 33c firsts 28c, seconds 24c. Poultry: Scarcer, market firm.

CALGARY—Egg receipts are good, dealers offering extras 24c, firsts 21c, seconds 16c. Jobbing extras 89.50 per case, firsts \$8.50 per case, seconds \$7.00 per case. Poultry market is quiet, dealers offering live chickens firsts 13c, seconds 10c, fowl over four pounds 14c, under four pounds 11c, seconds 9c, dressed prices are 4c extra on all grades.

Novel Use of Tank Heater

J. W. Hopkins, writes: "At the present time I am using my tank heater in a small galvanized tank inside our large cement stock tank. I can close the inlet to small galvanized tank and heat water for the pigs as hot as I want it, afterwards opening inlet so the waters of the two tanks can mix. In this way I can heat water and also keep ice out of large stock tank. Will my tank heater work successfully the same way if I make a small cement tank inside the large tank with a two-inch inlet near bottom and another near the top of small tank, both arranged so they can be closed or opened at will? The galvanized tank is about gone and will have to be replaced."

Answered by L. W. Dickerson: "This is a rather novel way to get double use out of a tank heater, first to get hot water in a short time in the small tank, then opening this tank into the larger tank so the hot water will be

diffused throughout the large tank. I can see no reason why a small cement tank inside the larger one will not work in the same way the galvanized one does. Perhaps it may heat up more quickly and cool off more slowly."

Scrub Bulls Even Here

Comment is often made that the poor quality of large numbers of stock cattle offered for sale in British markets is due to the use of inferior sires, and it is recognized that the standard of milk yield of dairy cows is unduly low in many districts from the same cause. "Scrub" bulls are most often used by small farmers (especially dairy-men) who cannot afford the best sires, and who, in a spirit of short-sighted economy, select the cheapest means of getting their cows into profit. These men commonly sell their calves at a very early age, and are practically indifferent as to their quality.

So much has been heard on this matter of late that a bill was recently submitted to parliament by the Ministry of Agriculture, under which the compulsory inspection and licensing of bulls was proposed. The general body of farming opinion (contrary to much anticipation) did not receive the proposal favorably, and, for the present, the bill has been dropped.

It would seem that, in the meantime, the chief means of working towards the desired end of eliminating inferior bulls is for the government to extend the activities of its Livestock Improvement Scheme, under which bulls of good quality (as well as stallions, rams and boars), are loaned out to societies of farmers, members of which are able to utilize the services of those sires for trifling fees.

In Ireland, where the value of the cattle industry is predominant, and where the average level of quality of the animals has generally been lower than in England, legislation has been passed (both in Ulster and the Irish Free State) providing that only bulls which have been approved and licensed by the Government Departments of Agriculture may be used as sires. Probably the increasing competition of Canadian cattle with Irish on the English market was a main factor in bringing about this step towards leveling up the quality of Irish cattle.



The Strongest, Longest, and Best-Built Power-Lift Grain Drill in Western Canada for Horse or Tractor Use—and McCORMICK-DEERING Tractors to Match!

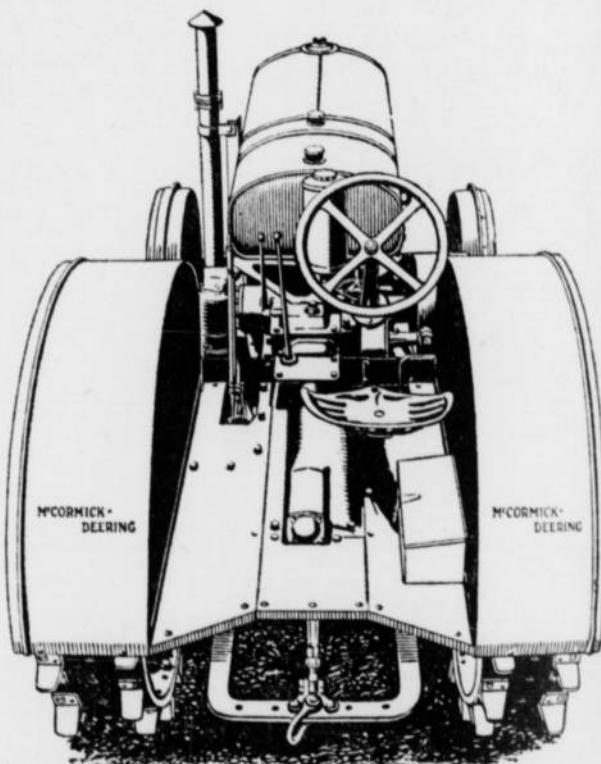
TO DAY, look over the wide acres of your farm and think of the hard work ahead of your seeding equipment. Then go to your implement shed and look over your drills. Are you going into the busy season with small, old drills and inadequate power, or will you follow the progressive lead of thousands of other Western farmers? These men are putting aside their out-dated seeding machines and their ungainly 6 and 8-horse teams for efficient, long-lived McCormick-Deering power farming equipment. The success of the McCormick-Deering Power Lift Drill (28 marker) in this connection has been almost beyond belief.

From the standpoint of durability, accurate planting, light draft, large capacity, and long life, this 28-marker McCormick-Deering is the Western farmer's best friend. Hitch a McCormick-Deering Tractor onto this modern drill and *make time* in your seeding. And when you have finished with this important work, put your drill in the shed and go right on through a busy twelve months—this year and every year—with your McCormick-Deering Tractor. No fretting over flies, heat, dust, and long hours—the McCormick-Deering Triple-Power Tractor stands at the head of the line for big production at low cost.

We have prepared an interesting, beautiful book, "*McCormick-Deering Power Farming Equipment*," which we will send to any Canadian farmer who requests it. It is free—ask for it today.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON of CANADA Ltd. CANADA

Western Branches—Brandon, Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Alta.,
Estevan, N. Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Sask.



Do You Know About the Original Power Take-Off?

Besides the belt and drawbar, McCormick-Deering Tractors (10-20 and 15-30 h. p.) have a third power source—the power take-off, for running the mechanism of binders, corn pickers, etc., direct from the tractor engine. This handy, properly located, properly protected, power take-off always runs the same speed whether the tractor is in high or low. Can be operated when the tractor is standing still, so a pulled machine can be cleared if clogged. It is gear driven. It runs at uniform speed. It can be used the same time as the belt pulley. The McCormick-Deering is the ORIGINAL triple-power tractor.

McCORMICK-DEERING Power Farming Equipment